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## Sic Transit Gloria Brezhnev

### Forum for Scorn Is Now the Press, Not the Kitchen

By David Remnick  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Leonid I. Brezhnev, who ruled the Soviet Union for two decades until his death in 1982, now has a firm reputation here — a reputation that ranges from buffoon to criminal.

In his last years in office, Russians would trade jokes in private about Mr. Brezhnev's corruption, his passion for expensive foreign cars and five-hour workdays. They would imitate his windy, unimpaired speeches, the way his mouth flopped open and shut like a crocodile's.

But now the criticism in the press is at least as harsh as the talk at Moscow's kitchen tables in the 1970s. Brezhnev bashing, which has reached a peak this week in the official Soviet press, is a kind of warning from Mikhail S. Gorbachev that any straying from his political reform programs at the approaching Communist Party conference will mean an ominous retreat

into a past of repression, stagnation and decrepitude. The bashing has been relentless.

This week on Vremya, the main news program, the camera panned an enormous marble palace in Baku that had been built for Mr. Brezhnev's trip there by the former Azerbaijan party boss, Geidar A. Aliyev. "We don't know if Brezhnev was satisfied with the accommodations," the newscaster said sarcastically, "but it is well known he was only there for three days."

The palace, which overlooks the Caspian Sea, has been closed to the public since it was built in 1982. But now, the announcer said, "the wedding march of Mendelssohn will soon resound here." Mr. Brezhnev's manse-by-the-sea will become a wedding palace for the masses.

Recently, Soviet theaters showed a documentary on Bolshevik history. When the film showed Mr. Brezh-

See BREZHNEV, Page 4



EASY PASSAGE — Pat Cash, the defending titlist who had survived a five-setter in Wimbledon's second round, breezed past fellow Australian John Fitzgerald, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4. Page 15.

## Dollar Is Pushed Higher

### Currency Reaches Strongest Levels Of Recent Months

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar's weeklong surge gathered fresh strength on Friday, as the currency broke through key psychological barriers and rose to its highest point in months against the yen and the Deutsche mark.

Currency dealers reported no concerted central bank intervention to blunt the rise, which was bolstered by a wire service report quoting an unnamed U.S. official that the currency still had considerable room for appreciation. The U.S. Treasury disputed the report. "People were expecting a downward correction, and when it didn't materialize, the dollar went higher," said Robert Bauer, a senior dealer at Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt. "A serious downward reaction is not likely at the moment."

In New York trading, the currency soared almost 3 pips from Thursday's finish to hit its highest level against the West German currency since October. Demand intensified after the dollar breached the key 180 DM barrier, which international investors had seen as a crucial test of its renewed strength.

The dollar also jumped nearly 2 yen to its highest level since February against the Japanese currency, cracking the equally important barrier of 150 yen.

Currency dealers said the dollar was still benefiting from a reassessment of its prospects after the Group of Seven major industrial democracies on Tuesday renewed its commitment to keep the currency stable.

Many market participants interpreted the G-7's pledge as an acquiescence to further dollar strength. The improvement in the U.S. trade deficit and G-7 officials' calming words on inflation were also providing fundamental reasons to buy dollars, analysts said.

Because the world's major central banks were prepared to keep a floor under the currency, analysts said, and did not seem overly concerned about a modest dollar rise, investors and speculators were rushing to buy the currency. "The dollar is overbought by normal standards, but in these market conditions, perhaps not," said Anthony Mathers, head of treasury dealings at the Australian bank Westpac. "If a correction happens, it might not be very huge."

The G-7's tolerance for a firmer dollar may be prompted by its fear of rising inflation, economists said. "I see this as intended to aid their battle against inflation," said Warren Trepeta, international economist at Chemical Bank. "A firmer dollar could cool the economy somewhat and might dampen

See DOLLAR, Page 13

## Arabs Suspect Shift by Russia

By Ihsan A. Hijazi  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A crisis of confidence appears to be developing in Arab-Soviet relations over what many Arabs see as a shift in Moscow's policy in favor of Israel and toward closer cooperation with the United States, Israel's main backer, according to Arab diplomats.

A major element of this change, the diplomats say, is Moscow's apparent reluctance to provide arms, and as a result, some Arab countries are turning to China for weapons.

The diplomats said Syria and Libya, Moscow's closest Arab al-

lies, had been negotiating with Beijing to buy missiles. Israeli and U.S. officials said this past week that the Syrian and Chinese officials had been discussing the possible sale of a new shorter-range Chinese missile, known as the M-9, to Damascus.

But there has also been a marked warming of Arab-Chinese relations in other areas. Libya announced it was investing in a Chinese silk factory in the eastern province of Zhejiang, and Kuwait and Tunisia have set up a joint venture with Beijing to produce fertilizers.

The new Arab cooperation with China has been at the expense of the Soviets, who have been building

bridges with the Arab world for three and a half decades.

In response to criticism in the Arab press of Soviet moves, Moscow has set in motion a publicity campaign to reassure Arabs that there has been no basic change in Soviet attitudes.

Gennadi I. Gerasimov, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, issued a statement on Tuesday rejecting charges in Arab publications about what they called "Soviet complicity with the United States" against the Palestinian cause and in favor of Israel.

Tass, the government news agency, said the government was negoti-

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## Jackson Is Symbol to Some U.K. Blacks and Sellout to Others

By Karen DeYoung  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The half-dozen young black men were engaged in a desultory midday game of pool at Broadwater Farm, a huge North London public housing project known primarily as the site of a vicious anti-police rioting in 1985. No, they said, they were not interested in talking about politics.

The Labor Party was useless, they made clear, and the Conservatives were even worse. The three black politicians who last year became the first of their race ever elected to Parliament had nothing to do with them.

But at the mention of the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, they began, grudgingly at first, to show interest. "If he's got a black face and he's gone that far," insisted one, "it must be because he's white inside." Anyway, another shrugged knowingly. "He didn't win, did he?"

"Listen, man," said a third. "A black man running for president of the United States. It's important."

In London's black ghettos, Mr. Jackson is a curiosity, a symbol of

success and, to some, a sellout. It is the latter view, held by many of this first generation of British-born blacks, that is most worrying to those who believe, like Mr. Jackson, that the way to equality is to win power within the institutions.

When Mr. Jackson visited London shortly after the 1985 riots at Broadwater Farm and elsewhere, he brought the message that he has spread in the United States, urging British blacks to "fight for your own interests."

The preliminary draft promises to restore "competence and hope" to the presidency, while avoiding

share of everything that's available, vertically and horizontally" in the "labor movement, in the government, in property ownership."

Yet, these sons and daughters of Caribbean immigrants have grown up in a homogenous white society that never planned for their existence and has shown little willingness to make a place for them. Ten years after it was created to help integrate blacks into the British mainstream, the government's

Commission for Racial Equality noted in its annual report last week that "the scale and persistence of discrimination are insupportable in any civilized society."

Few black Britons seem to share Mr. Jackson's faith in the concept of pushing from within. The half-million blacks in Britain have the lowest voter turnout level of any minority group, far lower than the million-plus Asians, primarily from Pakistan and India, with whom

they share the category of "non-white" that makes up 4.3 percent of the population.

Blacks who do vote, estimated at less than half of those eligible, vote overwhelmingly for Labor, just as American blacks tend to vote Democratic.

To political activists like Bernie Grant, 44, a Guyanese immigrant who is one of the three blacks, along with an Asian, among the 650 members of the House of Com-

mons, Mr. Jackson is a beacon and a promise embodied in the belief that the U.S. trends eventually cross the Atlantic.

"He has maneuvered himself into the position we are trying to get into," Mr. Grant said. "That is the position where you can sit down at the same table, dividing up the cake" instead of being "in the kitchen baking it."

But Mr. Grant and many others across black society, in Britain agree that Britain is a long way from having its own Jesse Jackson.

"We're just at the beginning of the process," said Diane Abbott, 34, a member of Parliament and the Cambridge-educated daughter of Jamaican immigrants. "It took slavery, Reconstruction, the Harlem renaissance, the NAACP, all of that to build a Martin Luther King. And it took more than 20 years to bring a Jesse Jackson."

American blacks, their British counterparts repeatedly remind, had nearly four centuries of coexistence with white society.

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## Pope Tells Austrian Jews Palestinians Need Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Pope John Paul II told Austrian Jews on Friday that the Palestinian people had a right to a homeland, and he recalled the "incomprehensible pain, suffering and tears" of the Holocaust.

Meeting with Jewish leaders on the second day of his Austrian trip, the pope did not respond to their call for the Vatican to give full diplomatic recognition to the state of Israel.

Later in the day, in an emotional visit to the Nazi concentration camp site at Mauthausen, where more than 100,000 people were killed, John Paul condemned the "hateful ideology" of Nazism.

But Austria's chief rabbi expressed concern that in his address at the Mauthausen camp the pope did not once use the word "Jews."

The pope traveled to within sight of the Soviet bloc during the day, saying masses in Transdorf, near the Hungarian border, for an estimated 80,000 people, most of them Yugoslavs and Hungarians.

Friday morning, half a dozen Austrian Jews, led by Paul Grosz,

the Jewish community leader, sat in an ornate room of the Vienna archbishop's residence to hear the pope urge understanding for the Vatican's call for a Palestinian homeland.

"The Jewish people have the right to a homeland, as any other nation has according to international law," the pontiff said. "The same goes for the Palestinian people, many of whom have become homeless and refugees."

He reminded his audience that he had made a similar call last September in Miami. "By means of a common readiness for understanding and compromise, solutions should finally be found which lead to a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in this area," the pope said, speaking German.

Speaking of the Nazi killing of six million Jews, the pope said: "The incomprehensible pain, suffering and tears still are before my eyes and etched deep in my soul." But he added: "It would be clearly unjust and untrue to charge Chris-

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Pope John Paul II at the former concentration camp at Mauthausen Friday, escorted by a survivor, Ludwig Soswinski, gesturing at right.

## Klosk

### es Bombard

#### afat Loyalists

BEIRUT (AP) — Syrian-led Palestinian guerrillas bombed Yasser Arafat's loyalist Friday with a fierce mortar and rocket barrage in a struggle for control of two Beirut refugee camps, a police said that at one five shells or rockets a were hitting the Camp, and the defenders Chabli's only hospital repeatedly hit. Ten people killed and 34 wounded. At least 112 have died

## enia Strike Ends

GRADUATE (UPI) — 10,000 factory workers walked off the job in the western Yugoslav town of Ljubljana, Slovenia, to demand a 50-percent raise and concessions ended a day strike Friday, Bel-Radio said. Their demands were turned down.

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## INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKET

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## id TRAVEL

PRICES FROM 1

RESERVE ON LINE

Harlem Brundtland, Norway's prime minister, led a new NATO force to the north. Page 5.

eral News  
Aides give credence to a that Ayatollah Khomeini's dying of cancer. Page 2.

"greenhouse effect" is all here, a scientist says, 1988 starting off with heat. Page 2.

in's wealthy and powerful launch a charity at a posh party. Page 5.

ness/Finance  
ubs Sachard withdrew the takeover battle for three PLC. Page 9.

EC will end a system of that protects prices on ly half of the bloc's steel union. Page 9.

Dollar  
1.8145  
1.727  
130.45  
6.1095

Down  
5.33

here's no point in being a professor," he "I want to make some money."

Ouyang, 26, has just finished his Ph.D. in sion engineering, the youngest person to do Tianjin University. He said he had decided, ist the advice of most of his professors, to his own company to peddle high-technol- research to industry, to embrace an entrepre- ethnic in a Communist state.

decision reflects the quandary of higher

## Bucking the Odds in China, a Ph.D. Sets Out to 'Make Some Money'

By Edward A. Gargan  
New York Times Service

ANJIN, China — Ouyang Jianfe, baby-land bespectacled, roves the halls of Tianjin ersity a bit like an academic James Dean, ing convention and mundane expectations. s vehicle is ambition, one still little seen

education in China. Many universities, already pressed for money, are seeing their funding decline still further and suddenly are failing to keep their best graduates on teaching faculties. At the same time, a growing number of advanced-degree holders who have shunned academia are going jobless in an economy that finds it difficult to place educated and talented people.

Most state industries and institutions, accustomed to receiving assigned allotments of graduating college students, are too inflexible to cope with free-lance job-seekers, especially those with higher degrees. Indeed, holders of master's and doctor's degrees looking for work commonly talk of not even getting to the point of an interview in their job searches.

It is rare to strike out on one's own, a risky proposition in a society where individual initia-

tive generally means severing the umbilical cord of guaranteed housing, medical care and income.

But Mr. Ouyang said he is not worried. "I'm trying to find a new way to make full use of my talents," he said. "Scientific research is divorced from research in China. For example, in this university, there's a lot of advanced engineering, a lot of advanced scientific and technological projects. But after these projects are finished they're just put away. Nobody uses them."

"One of the problems is the traditional role of intellectuals in our society," he added. "They pay attention only to theory, not to application. We have to change this."

"Take my project, for example," Mr. Ouyang continued. "We worked out a way to improve the accuracy of measuring the size of objects to a very high tolerance. Basically, I've found a way

to raise the precision of sophisticated measuring without much cost. But even though this work is at international levels, there is no way to promote its use in factories in China."

"Obviously, in this situation there is a need for a way to introduce the achievements of research to industry," he said. "That's what I want to do."

So earlier this year, after finishing his dissertation, Mr. Ouyang took the 90-minute train ride to Beijing to visit companies in the capital's high-technology district.

"I needed money to start my company," he said. Beifang Computer Co. agreed to provide 100,000 yuan (\$17,000) in investment, in return for three of five seats on the board of directors. But almost immediately, Mr. Ouyang was confronted by local and national law and bureau-

"There weren't any clear rules for setting up a company like this," he said. "So we talked to the city for a month and a half to explain what we wanted to do. Tianjin wants to set up a high-tech area, so we explained how we could be part of that. They finally agreed."

The young engineer also ran into criticism from faculty members who thought he should stay at the university as a researcher.

Research students at the school rushed to Mr. Ouyang's defense.

"There are a lot of middle-aged and old teachers on the faculty," one was quoted by the daily China Youth News as saying. "When would their positions ever be given to younger people? Could the biggest research projects be given to the young? We'd rather be the head of a chicken than the tail of a phoenix."

Separately, Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, hinted in Brussels that he may take a significant stake in Générale. On Wednesday, Maxwell Communication Corp. said it was in advanced talks with Générale to set up a joint venture in communications.

The fight over Générale, a 166-year-old holding company with partial interests in more than 1,200 companies involved in everything from arms and mining to chemicals and cable television, has been raging since January, when Mr. de Benedetti began buying up shares.

To end the financial soap opera that one of the participants in the battle referred to as "Dallas without women," Mr. de Benedetti, the chairman of Olivetti SpA, agreed to sell half his group's stake in Générale to Suez and Sodecom, a Suez-dominated holding company.

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PRIVATELY  
HOLIDAYS

# Khomeini Health At Issue

## Report of Cancer Is Given Credence

By Patrick E. Tyler  
*Washington Post Service*

**DUBAI, United Arab Emirates** — Several U.S. officials are giving credence to an intelligence report that Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, is suffering from liver cancer and is not expected to live beyond the end of this year.

The report on Ayatollah Khomeini's health is said by officials to have emanated from the Central Intelligence Agency. It has circulated among senior U.S. officials, and its existence was first reported by CBS News earlier this month.

Although the CBS report, and subsequent reports by news organizations in Britain that the Iranian leader had died, have been denied by Iran, the focus on his health persists, as do references to the CIA report.

One official briefed on the report said it was regarded as credible because it was based on access to medical opinions and the prognosis of the physicians treating Ayatollah Khomeini. The report indicates that he has lost some or all of his eyesight due to the effects of the cancer, the official said.

"We're taking it seriously," a U.S. official in the Middle East said. "We think he will be dead by December."

Reports of the demise of Ayatollah Khomeini, 65, or the deterioration of his health have surfaced regularly since he inspired the overthrow of the Shah of Iran nearly a decade ago.

Mr. Hansen, director of NASA's Institute for Space Studies, in New York, testified before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

"The agency is reported to have learned from Western European medical sources that the Iranian leader has cancer of the prostate, the officials said. There is still some dispute whether it was detected in time to prevent its spread to other organs. But the CIA believes the cancer has entered his liver and possibly other organs as well, they said."

Since the CBS report, American diplomats in the Middle East have seen Ayatollah Khomeini at least once on Iranian television, which is monitored from U.S. missions on the Arab side of the Gulf. He reportedly appeared extremely weak. The date of the filming could not be ascertained.

Many analysts believe that Ayatollah Khomeini's death this year would prompt a major crisis among the country's political leaders. The leadership has been buffeted already this year by military revolts to the war with Iraq, a devastating naval engagement with the United States near the Strait of Hormuz, continuing strains on the economy and maneuvering over parliamentary elections.

Should Ayatollah Khomeini die in coming months, the task of guiding the revolution, ending the war and rebuilding the economy would fall to his designated successor, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri. Ayatollah Montazeri has at times urged meetings about his role. Several Iran specialists, as well as Iranian sources interviewed during two visits to the country in the last two years, say they believe he would form a ruling council to chart the government's course.

# 'Greenhouse Effect' Is Here, Expert Says, as '88 Heats Up

By Philip Shabecoff  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The Earth has been warmer in the first five months of this year than in any comparable period since measurements began 130 years ago, and the higher temperatures can now be attributed to a long expected global warming trend known as the "greenhouse effect," according to a space agency scientist.

Until now, scientists have been cautious about attributing rising global temperatures of recent years to the greenhouse effect, a predicted global warming caused by pollutants in the atmosphere. But on Thursday, James E. Hansen, of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration told a congressional committee that it was 99 percent certain that the warming trend was not a natural variation but was caused by a buildup of carbon dioxide and other artificial gases in the atmosphere.

Mr. Hansen, an expert on climate change, said in an interview that there was no "magic number" that showed when the greenhouse effect was actually starting to cause changes in climate and weather. He added: "It is time to stop waffling so much and say that the evidence is pretty strong that the greenhouse effect is here."

If Mr. Hansen and other scientists are correct, then humans, by burning fossil fuels and other activities, have altered the global climate in a manner that will affect life on Earth for centuries to come.

Mr. Hansen, director of NASA's Institute for Space Studies, in New York, testified before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

He and other scientists testifying before the Senate panel said that projections of the climate change that is now apparently occurring mean that the Southeastern and Midwestern sections of the United States will be subject to frequent episodes of very high temperatures and drought in the next decade and beyond. But they cautioned that it was not possible to attribute a specific heat wave to the greenhouse effect, given the still limited state of knowledge on the subject.

Some scientists still contend that warmer temperatures in recent years may be a result of natural fluctuations rather than human-induced changes.

**A scientist said it was 99 percent certain that the warming was caused by carbon dioxide and other artificial gases.**

Senator Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, who presided at the hearing, said: "As I read it, the scientific evidence is compelling: the global climate is changing as the Earth's atmosphere gets warmer."

Mathematical models have predicted for some years now that a buildup of carbon dioxide from the burning of such fossil fuels as coal and oil and other gases emitted into the atmosphere by human activities would cause the

Earth's surface to warm by trapping infrared radiation from the sun, turning the Earth into a kind of greenhouse.

If the current pace of the buildup of these gases continues, the effect is likely to be a warming of 3 to 9 degrees Fahrenheit (1.7 to 5 degrees centigrade) from the year 2025 to 2050, according to these projections. This rise in temperature is not expected to be uniform around the globe but to be greater in the higher latitudes, reaching as much as 20 degrees, and lower at the equator.

The rise in global temperature is predicted to cause a thermal expansion of the oceans and to melt glaciers and polar ice, thus causing sea levels to rise by one to four feet (30 to 120 centimeters) by the middle of the next century. Scientists already have detected a slight rise in sea levels. At the same time, heat would cause inland waters to evaporate more rapidly, thus lowering the level of such bodies of water as the Great Lakes.

Mr. Hansen, who records temperatures from readings at monitoring stations around the world, had previously reported that four of the hottest years on record occurred in the 1980s. Compared with a 30-year base period from 1950 to 1980, when the global temperature averaged 59 degrees Fahrenheit (15 centigrade), the temperature was one-third of a degree higher last year.

In the first five months of this year, the temperature averaged about 0.4 Fahrenheit degree (0.22 degree centigrade) above the base period, Mr. Hansen reported.

"The first five months of 1988 are so warm, globally, that we conclude that 1988 will be the warmest year on record unless there is a remarkable, improbable, cooling



Barges await dredging on the Mississippi near Memphis, Tennessee. Low water has stranded hundreds of the vessels.

into the Missouri River for shipping was killed because it would have destroyed nesting areas for an endangered bird.

**U.S. Heat Wave Persists**  
The heat wave in the United States continued to exacerbate the worst drought since the 1930s, although parts of the Northeast and Midwest enjoyed cooler weather Friday than the record-high temperatures of recent days.

The National Weather Service said the Great Plains and Midwest should have continued hot and dry weather for the rest of June.

A plan to divert more water

into the Missouri River for shipping was killed because it would have destroyed nesting areas for an endangered bird.

Forest fires fanned by hot wind blizzed in Montana and Idaho, and at least seven North Dakota counties have banned fireworks on July 4 because of the fire danger.

Temperatures hit record lows overnight in the Northeast and Northwest, including 40 degrees Fahrenheit (4.5 degrees centigrade) at Burlington, Vermont, and 39 degrees Fahrenheit at Olympia, Washington.

# In Marseille, the Serious Politicking Now Begins

By Edward Cody  
*Washington Post Service*

**MARSEILLE** — Now that the president of France has been elected and a legislature chosen, the people of Marseille are getting down to a vote they can really get passionate about: control of city hall.

The local Socialist Party has already fallen into an internal battle over its candidate, even though mayoral elections are eight months off. On the right, gossip over glasses of pastis centers on whether Jean-Marie Le Pen of the far right National Front will try to become mayor himself or work out a deal with Marseille's traditional conservative organization, headed by Jean-Claude Gaudin.

Although this rancorous port city delights in political battles the way Madrid loves a bullfight, there is more to the early skirmishes than spectacle. In Marseille and across France, control of city hall is the basic building block of political power, a vital necessity for parties and leaders seeking to wield national power in Paris.

This is no true, Socialist official said, that President François Mitterrand's attempt to build a new legislative majority hinges to part on concern over the mayoral elections next March. Whatever their other hesitations, he said, the centrist leaders that Mr. Mitterrand is trying to lure are worried that changing camps in Paris could upset supporters at home, weakening their parties in city hall elections.

A former minister with long experience in French politics predicted that Mr. Mitterrand's search for allies would succeed only if he retains enough personal popularity in the months ahead to make association with his Socialist Party in Paris attractive to centrist



**French mayors still enjoy a broad mandate over local budgets that enables them to touch the lives of voters and exercise decisive influence on their parties' fortunes.**

leaders whose small parties for years have coalesced with conservatives in their home towns.

This is an important consideration because any party with national ambitions must retain the maximum number of city halls under control, political activists said. In a system under which legislators have abandoned much of their power to the executive in Paris, French mayors still enjoy a broad mandate over local budgets that enables them to touch the lives of voters and exercise decisive influence on their parties' fortunes.

Ronald Perdomo, a losing National Front candidate in Marseille in the recent legislative elections, said Mr. Le Pen's followers did poorly to part because they did not have control of city halls around the country.

known to voters through such ceremonial occasions as bridge openings and weddings. With control over city budgets, they also have power to provide such favors as new streets, parks or subsidized apartments.

A Socialist official explained that it also is from city halls that parties raise a large portion of their operating and campaign funds.

The French legislature in January passed a measure for the first time to regulate campaign expenditures and force candidates to disclose their personal wealth. But the new law left political party finances largely to the gray zone they have occupied for generations.

In Marseille, France's second-largest city, the race for mayor this time also has stakes that go beyond the usual considerations. Several politicians, from left and right, are hoping to assume the mantle left by Gaston Defferre, a Socialist who dominated the city for most of the postwar era until his death in 1986.

Mayor Robert Vigouroux, a surgeon, succeeded Mr. Defferre largely to avoid a split in the Socialist Party. But now he wants to run for a full term and announced last week that he is seeking the Socialist nomination.

Michel Pezet, an activist who controls the local Socialist organization, believes that the nomination should be his. And Bernard Tapie, a business tycoon who owns a local soccer team, also has ambitions.

Mr. Gaudin, who heads the local conservative alliance of Gaullists and centrists, has taken aim at city hall ever since Mr. Defferre died. But he may be challenged by Mr. Le Pen, who despite his legislative loss retains a wide following.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Armenians See Sabotage in Gas Leak

**MOSCOW (AFP)** — Tensions between the neighboring Soviet republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan remained high on Friday over the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region. Armenian nationalists accused Azerbaijanis of sabotage in a textile plant gas leak that led to the hospitalization of 45 Armenian female workers. There were reports that Armenian and Azerbaijani minorities in both republics were fleeing.

## Utility Rate Increases Upheld in U.S.

**WASHINGTON (UPI)** — The Supreme Court, acting in a case over a costly nuclear power plant, ruled Friday that states must let utilities pass on to customers rate increases approved by the U.S. government. The decision could cost consumers billions of dollars.

The justices, voting 6 to 3, reversed the Supreme Court of Mississippi, which ruled in February of last year that the state utility commission was not obliged to grant a \$327 million rate increase requested by the Mississippi Power & Light Co. to cover nuclear plant costs incurred by its parent company.

## Tokyo Recognizes Noriega Regime

**TOKYO (UPI)** — Japan has officially recognized the Panamanian government that is backed by that country's military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, and the United States has quietly accepted the decision, Japanese officials said Friday.

Japan's support for the government of President Manuel Solis Palma could give General Noriega a boost in his battle to survive U.S. pressure, including economic sanctions, that is intended to drive the general from power. Japan is Panama's second largest trading partner. Washington still recognizes Eric Arturo Delvalle, the ousted president, as the legitimate authority in Panama.

## Dogs Fail to Find Landslide Victims

**CATAG, Turkey (AP)** — Rescue workers dug through mud and rocks Friday in search of survivors of the huge landslide that buried a roadside coffeehouse and destroyed 20 homes in this northeastern Turkish village.

But 20 hours after the disaster, 21 sniffer dogs flown in by a German team of experts to aid Turkish rescue workers had failed to locate any of the 100 or more likely victims, a team member said. The rescue efforts were frequently hampered by smaller landslides.

The provincial governor of Trabzon, Erver Hirtlan, said 26 Turks and three West German tourists were so far reported missing. He said the number was still expected to rise considerably.

## U.S. Magazine Sued in Bomb Case

**AUSTIN, Texas (AP)** — A woman whose husband tried to blow up an airplane and their three children aboard has sued a magazine for its classified advertisements.

Mary Thielman claims in the lawsuit that her husband, Albert Lee Thielman, bought a bomb from a Houston man who had advertised in the magazine as a "gun for hire." Mr. Thielman, 37, is serving a 40-year prison term after he pleaded guilty to federal charges in the bombing. The bomb exploded in the luggage compartment moments after the plane landed in Dallas on Oct. 30, 1985. No one was hurt.

The lawsuit names Soldier of Fortune Magazine Inc. and its owner, Omega Group Ltd., both of Boulder, Colorado. The publisher, Robert Brown, facing a \$9.4 million judgment against the magazine from a March trial in a Houston murder-for-hire case, declined to comment on Thursday. The magazine stopped accepting "personal services" advertisements in January 1986 after the first lawsuit, according to John Coleman, a senior editor.

## Report on British Hostages in Beirut

**BEIRUT (Reuters)** — Three British held hostages in Lebanon will be released shortly before U.S. presidential elections in November, a Beirut weekly magazine said Friday.

Ash Shaara, who was first to disclose the sale of U.S. arms to Iran in exchange for hostages, quoted unidentified pro-Iranian Muslim fundamentalists for its report. "Moslem fundamentalist circles have confirmed that the recent British-Iranian negotiations to free British hostages held in Lebanon will result in their release before the American presidential elections," the magazine said.

It said the Iranian leadership was seeking to delay the release "so that it will be the biggest voter in the coming American elections." The sources, according to Ash Shaara, said the aim was to embarrass the Reagan administration, which has failed to free the 10 remaining American hostages in Lebanon. The report could not be independently confirmed.

## U.S. Sanctions Affecting South Africa

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — U.S. economic sanctions have had a significant effect on South Africa, cutting its exports by an estimated \$2 billion, or 6.9 percent, in the first nine months of 1987, a Senate report was told Friday.

A senior official of the General Accounting Office, Allan I. Mendelsohn, testified to the Foreign Relations Committee that since the enactment of sanctions, South Africa had experienced sharp losses in exports of coal, iron and steel, uranium and textiles. Trade sanctions were introduced in 1986 over Pretoria's policy of apartheid.

The testimony came as the committee concluded three days of public hearings on legislation to increase sanctions against South Africa by requiring an almost total trade embargo and by requiring all U.S. companies to withdraw from the country. (AP, Reuters)

# 17 Wounded In Clashes in West Bank

By Loren Jenkins  
*Washington Post Service*

**JERUSALEM** — Violence flared again on Friday between Israeli settlers and Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, and three Israelis and 14 Palestinians were wounded.

New clashes after the traditional Muslim moon prayers were reported in the West Bank cities of Nablus and Hebron.

The worst incident occurred in Nablus, where 13 Palestinians were wounded and two Israelis were reported slightly hurt after a clash that occurred at the Palestinians left a mosque in the center of town.

An Israeli Army spokesman said Friday night that the Palestinians and Israelis were injured after the Palestinians had stoned the car of an Israeli settler as he was driving past the mosque with his wife.

Both the settler and his wife were injured by broken glass, but they got out of their car and fired into the crowd of Arab assailants, according to the Israeli spokesman.

In Hebron, Yona Hikin, 35, an Israeli settler there, was stabbed in the shoulder by an Arab assailant as he walked through the market. An army spokesman said he pulled out his pistol and wounded his assailant in the stomach.

Mr. Hikin was taken to a hospital in Jerusalem, where he was reported Friday night to be in "serious but stable condition." The unidentified Arab was hospitalized in Hebron, where he was under army guard.



Two Orthodox Jews report the stoning of their bus by Palestinian youths to a mounted policeman in Jerusalem on Friday.

## MEMORIAL NOTICE

In memory of Count Jean de BRETEUIL. A mass has been celebrated on Friday, June 24, at the St. Pierre-de-Chailot Church, Ave. Marceau, Paris-16e.

# Angola Peace Talks Begin With Sharp Exchanges

By John Kifner  
*New York Times Service*

**CAIRO** — Representatives of the United States, South Africa, Angola and Cuba met here on Friday for a second round of formal negotiations over ending 13 years of warfare in Angola and South West Africa, or Namibia.

But it appeared that there were strong differences over the crucial question of a timetable under which Cuba would pull its troops out of Angola and when South Africa would withdraw from South West Africa, and indications that the talks were turning vituperative.

"It's not really a proposal at all," an Angolan official said of a suggestion by the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, that the 40,000 Cuban troops supporting the Marxist government be sent home ahead of a suggested four-year schedule. "It's unacceptable."

A South African official said during a break in the meetings that the exchanges had been sharp. "It was vintage 'Pik,'" he said, referring to his foreign minister by his nickname. "There were Cuban historians and the South Africans gave as good as they got."

The session adjourned after about two hours Friday afternoon and was to resume Saturday.

Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, who served as the mediator of Friday's negotiating session, has been promoting a plan for the past seven years that calls for withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in exchange for the removal of South African forces from South West Africa. With the end of the Reagan administration in sight, he has stepped up his efforts, hoping that war-weariness will lead to a settlement.

After Portugal, following its own 1974 revolution, hastily granted independence to its southern African colonies to 1975, Cuban troops in Angola helped the Marxist guerrilla faction win power. Angola received an estimated \$1 billion in military supplies from the Soviet Union last year.

The Angolan regime is opposed by the guerrilla movement of Jonas Savimbi, who leads the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA, which is backed by the United States and South Africa. Mr. Savimbi is not a party to the Cairo

talks. He is a former U.S. covert military assistance to UNITA forces as the rebel leader, Mr. Savimbi, arrived in New York to begin a lobbying campaign to assure the aid's continuation.

At a news conference on Thursday, Randall Robinson, executive director of the lobbying group TransAfrica, joined three black members of Congress, various black civil rights leaders and Mayor Marion Barry of Washington and Kurt Schmoke of Baltimore in making a strong statement opposing any further U.S. aid to Mr. Savimbi.

"We are here to reiterate our opposition to any aid for Savimbi, whose forces are fighting side by side with South African troops against the government of Angola," Mr. Robinson said. "Aid to Savimbi is aid to South Africa."

Organizers of the news conference handed out a statement issued Thursday by Mr. Dukakis, the presumed Democratic presidential nominee, in which he asserted that the Reagan administration's Angola policy "must be changed" and that U.S. aid to UNITA should be ended.

Mr. Savimbi is known to be concerned about the prospects of a Democratic victory in the November elections and is eager to broaden support for his cause among both congressional Democrats and blacks. He is scheduled to travel to Mississippi and Alabama this weekend to seek the blessing of Southern black leaders.

The Reagan administration is reported to have asked Congress for an increase in funding to \$40 million, from the current \$15 million, for the covert program of mostly military assistance to Mr. Savimbi.

# Ceiling Falls On Man At Hotel in N.Y.

*The Associated Press*

**NEW YORK** — Part of a ceiling collapsed Friday onto a sleeping guest at Manhattan's Phipps Hotel, killing the man. Police said the top three floors of the hotel were evacuated briefly because of the accident.

The victim was described as 35 to 40 years old but was not immediately identified. Hotel security guards went to the room on the top floor of the 16-story building after a light on the hotel's main lobby indicated that the man's phone was off the hook, and found the man on the bed.

The ceiling and part of the new underpinnings had collapsed; the room was full of cinder blocks, dirt, and a chunk of ceiling measuring 4 feet by 4 feet by 12 inches (1.2 meters by 1.2 meters by 25 centimeters) was on the bed.

The Reagan administration is reported to have asked Congress for an increase in funding to \$40 million, from the current \$15 million, for the covert program of mostly military assistance to Mr. Savimbi.

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GENEVA INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP OF GENEVA, English speaking Sunday service 12:00 noon at St. Charles des Bains, 3 rue Amont, Rev. Greg. Fisch, P.O. Box 2447, CH 1211 Geneva 2, (022) 32 08 67.	
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IRELAND TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:45, Worship 11:00, nursery, women fellowship, Meals at Broomcornway 54 in Wexford, Tel. 01751-78024.	
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ZURICH INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, English speaking, Sundays 11:00 a.m., Schwyzengasse 25, Tel. (01) 49 55 25.	

# S. Civil Rights Forces Mobilize to Block Overruling of Court Decision

By Stuart Taylor Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an extraordinary mass political and legal prestige, 60 senators, 47 attorneys general, the American Bar Association and more than 100 civil rights groups will urge the Supreme Court not to overrule a major 1976 civil rights decision.

The justices will not be getting advice from Reagan administration Solicitor General Fried said on Thursday that his office takes no position on the issue, one of the most important and highly visible that the court has in its next term.

The brief on behalf of 60 members of the Senate and 119 members of the House was filed on Friday. About 10 other briefs were also to be filed as friends of the court by those who support the president set in the 1976 case, *Ryunyon v. McCray*. That is the deadline for such petitions by those who support the precedent.

The court's ruling in the *Ryunyon* case made the old law, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, a more potent weapon in some ways than the 1964 Civil Rights Act for people who sue to redress racial discrimination in employment, housing, contracting and other contexts.

The effort to file a brief on behalf of members of Congress, organized in the Senate by Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Arlen

Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, attracted considerable bipartisan support.

The signers in the Senate included 46 Democrats and 14 Republicans. Some participants in the effort said they thought there had never been such a large number of senators signing a brief in the Supreme Court.

The signers in the House included 114 Democrats and five Republicans. A Senate side involved in the effort attributed the lower percentage of House members compared with senators who signed to a less intensive organizing effort in the House.

Only three states, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, did not join the 47 state attorneys general who agreed to sign a separate brief.

A joint brief is to be filed by 110 civil rights groups and civic groups. It is being prepared by the American Bar Association and coordinated by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and People for the American Way. The signers included every major civil rights organization and many civic and religious groups. They range from the American Civil Liberties Union to the League of

Women Voters.

Mr. Fried's decision was especially disappointing to those conservatives who saw the court's April 25 vote as a chance to narrow the statute and to restore what they consider the "original intent" of the Reconstruction-era Congress to bar only governmental, not private, discrimination.

Now these conservatives find themselves badly outgunned in terms of prestige, although, they say, not in legal reasoning, because so much of the legal establishment has weighed in solidly in support of the *Ryunyon* precedent.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Too Often, the Client Says the Thank-Yous

The people who do the paying are also doing the thanking these days, writes Enid Nemy, a New York Times columnist. In this, "the ride is \$2, the passenger hands over \$3 and asks for 60 cents change. When it's in hand, she says thank you! Almost invariably, the passenger who's done the paying and tipping, here are cab riders around who him they've never heard a driver say thank you."

At supermarket checkout counters, "the bag is picked up by the person who has just done the paying thanks the clerk, who frequently acknowledges this courtesy by a wall of silence and swivel round to the next customer."

Apologies are as rare as snits. Restaurants "can't always honor reservations to the minute." Ms. Nemy acknowledges. "But they did take the reservation for that hour and a half apology might be in order parties obliged to wait 20 and minutes. The closest thing to apology usually comes from a store clerk who says, 'The item isn't free yet, would you care wait in the bar and we'll call you when it's ready.'"

After all, the people who pay for everybody else in business, "who's got time for such thoughts?" she concludes. "Just be properly grateful."

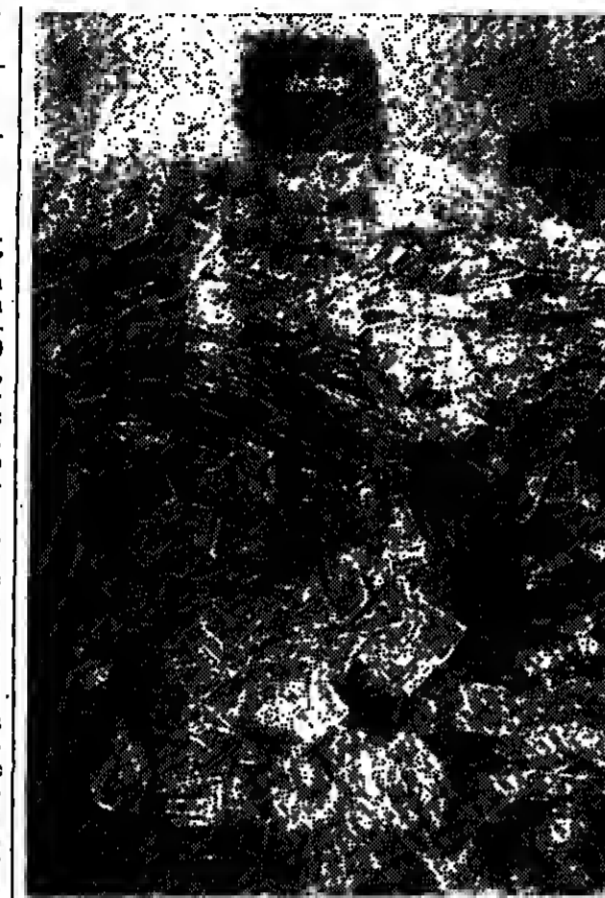
### Short Takes

A panel of the 50-nation International Astronomical Union has decided to retain the tradition of names for moons of the planet Uranus. It rejected proposals to name seven of the newly discovered moons for astronomers killed in the Challenger space shuttle explosion in January 1986. Instead, seven craters of Earth's moon will be named for the astronauts. The decision is expected to be approved at the union's general assembly in Baltimore in August, 30 months after the Challenger disaster, seven asteroids were named for the crew.

Parole has been denied for the fifth time to Edmund Kemper, a former construction worker sentenced to life in prison in 1973 for killing and beheading his wife, including his other, in the Santa Cruz, California, area. Parole officials cited the nature of his crimes and negative prison psychological reports, the Los Angeles Times reports. "But commended him for taking part in prison programs and recommended that he continue to do so."

A civic group in Lockport, Illinois, has taken out a \$1 million insurance policy to cover the township's eight sheriff's officers if they are killed in the line of duty. Up to \$200,000 would go to each family. Dues from the 100-member Men for Responsible Government pay the annual \$3,000 premium. The group's president, James Clarge, said many families of slain officers get only \$25,000 in government death benefits, though private contributions are often made after a police officer is killed. "My idea," he said, was to "do it ahead of time, and do it in the form of purchasing some really meaningful coverage."

When Canada geese in alarming numbers took over the pond



CASH AND CARRY — John Bambrick of Lexington, South Carolina, leaving the vault of a bank in nearby Columbia with all the \$1, \$5 and \$10 bills he could scoop up and carry. He gathered \$27,381 within the limit of 98 seconds after winning a promotion contest for the bank opening, then took it all home.

at an office complex in Southboro, Massachusetts, Norm Heifetz, the site manager, tried banging pots and pans to scare them off, to no avail. Plastic outfits of swans, a natural enemy of Canada geese, didn't work either. Then, a year ago, Mr. Heifetz bought a \$500, radio-controlled, gasoline powered model speedboat that roared up and down the pond, putting the geese to flight. They have not returned.

Shorter Takes: Charitable contributions surged to a record \$93.7 billion last year, the Washington Post reports, up 6.5 percent over 1986, nearly twice the inflation rate. Individual donations accounted for most of the total, \$76.8 billion, or 82 percent. A slogan seen around Washington recently on red, white and blue T-shirts and bumper stickers reads: "He's Tan, Rested and Ready \*\* Nixon '88."

Arthur Higbee

## Columnist With Gun Won't Face Assault Charge

By Lee Hockstader and Rene Sanchez  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two Maryland teen-agers who took a swim last week in the backyard pool of the columnist Carl T. Rowan have been charged with unlawful entry, but federal prosecutors declined to charge Mr. Rowan with assault for shooting one of them in the wrist with an unregistered gun.

U.S. Attorney Jay B. Stephens, the prosecutor, said Thursday that there was "insufficient evidence" to charge Mr. Rowan with assault with a dangerous weapon for using a .22-caliber pistol to shoot one of the teen-agers.

However, he said there was a "substantial basis" for charging Mr. Rowan with possession of an unregistered firearm and ammunition, and he referred those charges

to District of Columbia officials.

The announcement by Mr. Stephens occurred after 10 days of racially and politically charged speculation and recriminations about the case. Mr. Rowan is black and both teen-agers are white. Assault has been made of the fact that Mr. Rowan, who has been a champion of gun control, used a weapon that was unregistered.

Mr. Rowan, 62, who has written about the June 14 incident in a newspaper column and spoken about it on a nationally broadcast television show, has said that he shot Mr. Smith to protect his home and family.

District of Columbia authorities said a decision on whether to prosecute Mr. Rowan on the gun-possession question will be made next week. The District of Columbia has a 1976 handgun ordinance mandating that all such weapons be registered.

The two teen-agers, Benjamin N. Smith, 18, of Chevy Chase, Maryland, and Laura A. Bachman, 19, of Bethesda, Maryland, pleaded not guilty in Superior Court to the unlawful entry charges, and a trial date of Aug. 18 was set. Miss Bachman's lawyer and several sources in the prosecutor's office said the two will likely be able to avoid a trial by performing community service — a common practice for first-time offenders who face minor charges.

Both the unregistered weapon and the ammunition charge carry a penalty of up to one year in prison or a fine of up to \$1,000 or both.

The unlawful entry charge against Mr. Smith and Miss Bachman carries a maximum penalty of six months imprisonment or a \$400 fine or both.

Miss Bachman's lawyer said she had never "pooled-hopped" before in her life. Neil D. Smith conceded that his son had committed "a wrongful act" by swimming in Mr. Rowan's pool. "But was that act enough for Mr. Rowan to shoot Ben and possibly to kill him?" he asked.

## Meese Lifts Ban On T-Shirt That Calls Him a Pig

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has decided to reverse the Justice Department's "interim policy" banning anyone wearing "Experts Agree Meese Is a Pig" T-shirts.

"The matter was raised with the attorney general this morning," a department spokesman, Patrick S. Korten, said Thursday. "He said from here on out our policy will be that if they want to enter the building wearing that sort of T-shirt, they may."

The question arose after a bicycle messenger, Christopher Stalvey, was barred from the building earlier this month when wearing an anti-Meese message, he tried to deliver a package.

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## IRS Office Cuts Red Tape Overseas

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Overseas taxpayers who have problems with the Internal Revenue Service should turn to the international IRS Problem Resolution Office, agency officials say.

Mail should be addressed to: Assistant Commissioner (International); 950 L'Enfant Plaza; Washington D.C. 20024; attn: Problem Resolution Office. The telephone number is (202) 447-1020.

Jim Stanley, the head of the international Problem Resolution Office, said that with its wide access to IRS files, his office can make a decision and take action in hours or days rather than months or weeks.

For refunds, if they are not received after 90 days and two queries through normal channels.

For information requests, on answer after 45 days and two inquiries.

For notices of money owed, a third notice after the taxpayer has responded to the first two.

## U.S. Sanctions Affecting

Report on British Hostage

U.S. Magazine Sued in

Dogs Fail to Find Land

Tokyo Recognizes

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# Students Quit Rangoon Shrine

**BANGKOK** — Police in the Burmese capital of Rangoon on Friday removed student demonstrators from the nation's holiest Buddhist shrine, where they had set up a "strike center" after violent protests this week, Western diplomats in Thailand said.

Meanwhile, the diplomats said, army reinforcements brought in from outside the capital took up strategic positions in the city. The capital has been under curfew since Tuesday.

The diplomats in Thailand, who are monitoring developments in neighboring Burma, also said that anti-government disturbances continued to spread, erupting in towns in central and southern Burma.

"The situation is deteriorating and the potential for armed clashes is high," one diplomat said.

Food shortages and sharp rises in the price of rice are fueling discontent against the government of the former general, U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party.

The students are also protesting harsh measures by security forces in quelling earlier demonstrations. The diplomats said the student demonstrators had been joined by

Buddhist monks, workers and other groups.  
Riot police on Thursday surrounded the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, a Buddhist shrine, after about 100 students set up a "strike center" inside it. However there were reports that the 2,500-year-old shrine was re-opened to the public after the students left.

"There was some belated but firm police action, but it was not known if the students were forcibly thrown out," a diplomat said. Universities have been closed in Rangoon and a curfew is in effect in the old imperial capital of Mandalay, after unrest there.

The government said the street battles between students and riot police in Rangoon killed at least nine people, but diplomats said the toll was thought to be higher.

At least 77 civilians were arrested, the state radio said. The riots exploded after a week of demonstrations by students demanding that the government account for hundreds of their classmates who disappeared after being arrested during riots in March.

The unrest is one of the most serious challenges U Ne Win has faced since seizing power in a coup in 1962. Disturbances have now been reported in the central Burma township of Taunggyi, and in Bassein and Moulmein in the south, the diplomats said.

# Zia Inaugurates Major Mosque In Islamabad

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan** — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq Friday to open what Pakistan says is the world's largest mosque.

The building can accommodate 10,000 people in its prayer hall and an additional 200,000 on its lawns. The mosque is named after King Faisal, the former king of Saudi Arabia, who supplied the financing.

Its white dome is surrounded by four 86-meter (285-foot) minarets. General Zia dissolved the National Assembly and fired his civilian government on May 29, accusing them of foot-dragging in making Islam the supreme law of the land. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia had been expected to open the mosque, but political observers speculated that the ceremony may have been moved up as part of General Zia's Islamization program.

# French Court Cuts TV On Colorized U.S. Film

**PARIS** — A French judge issued a restraining order on Friday prohibiting a television network from broadcasting a version of John Huston's black-and-white film "Asphalt Jungle" to which colors had been added. A Superior Court judge acted at the request of Mr. Huston's estate in forbidding La Cinq, a privately owned television network, to show the movie on Sunday evening as scheduled.

# POPE: A Talk With Jews

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
tunity with these unspeakable crimes."  
Some Jewish leaders have accused Christians, and the Vatican in particular, of failing to do enough to prevent the Holocaust. Jewish groups have also accused Austrians of cooperating with Nazi persecution, which reduced the number of Jews in Austria to only 12,000 in today's population of 7.5 million. "Many Austrians have still not come to terms with their past," Mr. Grosz said.

# Bonn to Back Delors For Another EC Term

**BONN** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Friday that West Germany would back Jacques Delors for a third term as president of the European Commission, defusing fears of a possibly disruptive feud by a West German for the job.  
The West German economy minister, Martin Bangemann, said last month that he would resign to become an EC commissioner in Brussels at the start of 1989. He also said he ultimately was seeking the presidency of the EC's executive body.  
But there was broad support within the community for another term, beginning in January, for Mr. Delors. Diplomats had said the Frenchman was likely to be asked to stay on when the community holds a summit meeting in West Germany next week.  
Mr. Kohl endorsed Mr. Delors in a testy exchange in the Bundestag with the leader of

# SPLIT: Arabs Look East

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
ey, quoted Mr. Gerasimov as saying that Moscow and Washington were discussing measures to stop a step-up in the arms race in the Middle East.  
Earlier this week, the Soviet Embassy in Beirut issued an Arab translation of an article by the Soviet government press service. The article explained Soviet overtures toward Israel. It emphasized that they did not constitute a lessening of Moscow support for the Arab and Palestinian causes.  
The article, Novosti indicated, was prompted by what it called "allegations in certain sections of the Arab media about the Soviet Union."  
It denied that Moscow had concluded a deal with Israel to allow more Jews to leave the Sinai. A planned visit to Moscow by an Israeli consul general was only a "technical matter," said Novosti.  
Novosti said that a meeting of the United Nations in New York this month between the Soviet foreign minister, Edward A. Shevardnadze, and the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, was limited merely to exchange views and did not constitute a first step toward resuming diplomatic relations.  
Moscow broke relations with Israel over the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. It says it will not resume until Israel agrees to take part in a proposed United Nations-sponsored peace conference on the Middle East.  
The Arab diplomats said President Hafez al-Assad of Syria planned to visit Moscow soon to talk with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.  
Mr. Assad's last trip to the Soviet Union was a year ago. A joint treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed at the end of that visit. The two countries, joined by a treaty of friendship and cooperation, were to upgrade their military cooperation.  
Sales of Soviet military equipment to Syria are reported to have fallen off over the last year, but over Moscow's insistence on being paid in cash. Mr. Assad broke Middle East policy on Syrian military parity with Israel, insisting that this is essential negotiating a Middle East settlement from a position of strength.  
Arab diplomats said Lihyan, Syria, is holding talks with the Chinese for buying M-9 missiles which are still being developed. On Wednesday, As Safir, a newspaper in West Beirut, reports that Moscow has refused to supply Syria with the SS-23 missiles which have a range of about 350 kilometers (217 miles).  
Saudi Arabia, which has long maintained ties with the Soviet Union, has bought SS-20 missiles from China. Officials in Beijing said a Saudi Arabia against the position of Iranian attacks.  
Yacht Sinks in the Rhine  
**ROSTER**  
GERNSHEIM, West Germany — A woman was killed and others are presumed missing after their yacht sank in a violent storm Friday with a freighter in the Rhine between Mannheim and Mainz, the police reported. The woman's body was found. Bodies of the yacht owner and third person are missing.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE	PARIS AREA FURNISHED	OFF AVE MONTAIGNE	LUFF SUMMER RENTAL	APARTMENT	RELIABLE ENGLISH GEN. TR. starting	THIRD YEAR	ST GERMAIN DES PRES	MONTAIGNE	BOULVARD	ST GERMAIN DES PRES	14TH ETOILE	MARSAIS FACING MUSÉE PICASSO	ST GERMAIN DES PRES	BOULVARD	NEST LOUIS	MONTAIGNE	BOULVARD	16TH	14th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th
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## BLACKS: Jackson Is a Symbol to Some in Britain, but a Sellout to Others

(Continued from Page 1)

comparing with four decades in Britain.

"You have blacks there, they're black Americans," said Doty Kirk, director of Broadwater Farm's Youth Association. "Here in Britain, black people haven't got any identity, they like to tell us by different names. Like 'ethnic minorities.' I hate that term."

Forty years ago this month, black Britain's equivalent of the Mayflower docked in London. The Empire Windrush, a demobilized World War II troop carrier, had sailed from Jamaica carrying 492 West Indians who answered a Kingston newspaper ad offering cheap fares and a new life in the colonial motherland.

It was the year that the British Nationality Act, an attempt to restrict the British citizenship of residents of the fast-growing empire, came into effect. It gave those from Commonwealth countries — whether colonies or independent nations — to enter Britain freely, to work and to settle.

In the decade after the arrival of the Empire Windrush pilgrims, 125,000 West Indians made the same voyage, many of them recruited by the labor-short Transport Industry to service the nation's railroads and run London's buses and Underground.

Few of them came intending to stay. "I still say I'm longing to return to my country," said Mrs. Kirk, who came here as a young girl with her parents in 1950. "People came to stay five years, to make some money and then go home. They came when the British needed help. But they struggled, and they had kids, and they had to keep staying on."

Nearly as quickly as it was turned on, the immigration tap was tightly closed by a series of restrictive laws that by the early 1970s had made it virtually impossible for nonwhites from the Commonwealth, or anywhere else, to settle in Britain.

The immigrants remained hesitant to take on the establishment. "It was partly because they felt they were only in transit," Mrs. Abbott said, "and also because they were brought up under the

British Empire. They were inculcated with deference and awe of British institutions, and they never entirely shook it off."

But their children were British, born and raised in the London districts of Brixton and Tottenham, in Liverpool's Toxteth and Birmingham's Handsworth. "My generation know we're here, and know we're not going anywhere," Mrs. Abbott said. "We don't have that awe."

Whether the blacks rejected Britain, or Britain rejected them, they remain on the distant shore of the mainstream, twice as likely to be unemployed as whites, twice as likely to live in government-owned housing, twice as likely to receive prison sentences as whites convicted of the same crimes.

Blacks are severely underrepresented in virtually every institution in British life, starting with Parliament. The percentage of nonwhites in teaching, the civil service and the judiciary is only a fraction, one-third or less, of their percentage of the population.

There is one nonwhite mayor — an Asian — and one black Church of England bishop.

Few in Britain, white or black, dispute the pervasive discrimination. According to the 1986 British Social Attitudes Report, 90 per cent of the population believes the racial prejudice against Asians, blacks, and just over one-third believe it to be prejudiced against whites.

At the same time, most of those who are politically active are more, more quickly, than the members of Parliament have it possible to give. "Some of them don't understand," said Mrs. Abbott. "They say we've been here for years and we've created heaven and a new earth. I tell you just to find the ladies' voices."

When Mrs. Jackson was asked Thursday at a news conference if she would support platform planks that called for a Palestinian state or "homeland," Mrs. Jackson said she would not support it. "Obviously we're interested in the language the British campaign would like to see in platform."

But he added: "There's no line in the sand over specific language. We're going toward a set of principles."

"If we think the final language achieves those principles, then we consider that an appropriate result of the discussion. If there's a set of principles we're prepared to go to the floor."

Mr. Brown said he doubted it would be necessary to go that far. "I think it will probably work away out, from what I hear," he said.

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## Manila Alleges Buying of Babies

**Manila** — A government agent on Friday alleged that a West German woman allegedly involved in a ring that bought babies from impoverished Filipinos and sold them to Europeans, officials said.

Margaret Kresser, 48, was arrested in the tourist district of Ermita, according to a statement by the Commission on Immigration and Deportation. Birth certificates, affidavits from Filipino parents giving up custody of their children, and infant clothes were taken from her residence, the statement said.

A member of the commission, Miriam Defensor-Santiago, said that Ms. Kresser was part of a syndicate that offered money to poor Filipinos in exchange for their children, who later were sold in Europe.

## PLATFORM: Draft Reflects Dukakis's Preferences

(Continued from Page 1)

committee, which will try to put the document in final form by Sunday.

**Middle East Policy Plank**

Michael Oakes of the New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

A top aide to Mr. Jackson said Thursday that his presidential campaign was out looking for a fight at the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Kirk has instructed the platform committee and its chairman, Governor James J. Blanchard of Michigan, to produce a short, visionary document, not one weighed down with special-interest planks. The 1984 platform ran to 58 pages and more than 40,000 words.

The 3,500-word 1988 draft was to be debated, revised and voted on late Friday by a 16-member drafting committee. Mr. Jackson's supporters were expected to put up a fight on the tax, defense and foreign policy issues.

Mr. Jackson has said he may take his fight over such issues as higher taxes on the rich and a freeze on the Pentagon budget to the floor of next month's national nominating convention in Atlanta.

The drafting committee, whose chairman is Representative William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania, will turn the work over on Saturday to the full 186-member platform

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

West Berlin Recalls Airlift of 1948-49

Forty years ago this week, Soviet forces blocked Berlin's overland links with the West in an attempt to oust the three Western Allies — the United States, Britain and France — from the city.

The Allies responded by creating the Berlin airlift to keep more than two million West Berliners supplied with food and fuel.

The first airlift flight, a passenger plane carrying potatoes, took off from Frankfurt on June 23, 1948.

The airlift continued until September 30, 1949, when the Russians lifted the blockade.

In the 11 months from June 1948 to May 1949, British and U.S. pilots ferried more than 2.3 million tons of supplies through the three air corridors that were the only remaining links between Berlin and the West.

The airlift was a major feat of logistics, with 277,728 flights, with peaks of almost 4,000 take-offs and landings in a single day.

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Children in Berlin watch an arriving U.S. relief plane during the airlift, which lasted 11 months.

in the Netherlands steal goods and money to buy drugs. The chief result of increasingly stringent police measures against drug dealers has been to drive drug prices higher, leading to more thefts, the report said.

The council recommended that the government study ways to liberalize drug laws, and even consider state distribution of drugs.

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A U.S. District Court judge has awarded French claimants an additional 15 million francs (about \$2.5 million) to compensate for damage caused by the wreck of the supertanker Amoco Cadiz off the Brittany coast in 1978.

The court ruled that the French government and the 90 Breton coastal communities that were affected by the spill.

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Sweden's birth rate is suddenly climbing after dropping steadily for decades, according to government statistics.

The rate reached 1.8 in 1987, one of the highest in Europe, and preliminary figures for this year indicate that the upward trend is continuing.

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In Britain, a Posh Show of Irish Pride

Heavy Hitters Launch Ireland Fund at a \$200,000 'Coming Out' Party

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

LONDON — Well up from sturgeon, the wealthy and powerful among the Irish in Britain gave themselves a most unusual coming out party this week, renting the ballroom at Claridge's hotel for some posh strategizing about the responsibilities of their heritage.

The parties, or potlaches, were served as Pommes Dauphinoises, the sweet was listed as Dessert D'Etat Anglais, and the speeches were steeped in plain Irish hope as the guests capitalized on a new attempt at that riskiest of endeavors, Anglo-Irish unity, with \$200,000 worth of socializing.

"Until now, the Irish in Britain, no matter how successful, have not wished to put their heads above the water," said Anthony J. F. O'Reilly, the American-based Irish millionaire businessman and principal organizer of the dinner Tuesday night.

It was attended by 300 of the most successful of Britain's Irish-born men and women who hitherto were satisfied to blend into the business, academic and artistic surroundings of their adopted home across the Irish Sea.

What brought them to hobnob was the inauguration of the Ireland Fund of Great Britain, the latest and perhaps most audacious chapter of the Irish Fund charities founded in the United States, Canada and Australia by Mr. O'Reilly.

He is the chairman of the H. J. Heinz Co. in the United States and uses his estate in Ireland as a pivot point for a globe-traveling schedule of Irish civic and business ventures.

Participants at the dinner hailed it as an important measure of Irish pride, marking both individual success and general progress beyond the dark stereotype of Irish immigrants as gunners and laborers.

Several factors were cited for the more overt pride, even as the dinner stressed continuing disagreement with facets of Britain's Irish policy.

Among the positive developments cited were the legitimizing of Dublin's voice in Northern Ireland affairs through a recent agreement with London, and, even more important, the far higher levels of education and expectations that the latest Irish immigrants have.

"There ever was a vehicle like this before, and it's a good omen for now," said Seamus McGarry, chairman of the Federation of Irish Societies, a group of 70 organizations that covers the Irish immigrant spectrum from small-town clubs to broad alliances.

"They're coming into a situation where the Irish feel free to make a clear distinction between their feelings for the British people — their

neighbors and colleagues at work — and the policies of the British government."

The addition of the fund's British chapter marked what The Irish Post, the leading newspaper among Britain's 750,000 Irish immigrants, hailed as the first linkage of the world's vastly dispersed Irish since partition over 60 years ago.

"This is a remarkable achievement," said the paper, urging the Irish to model themselves on Jewish charities around the world.

"Ninety-five percent of the world's Irish have never gotten together, have never joined hands," wrote the paper's editor, Brendan MacLus, stressing the fund's record for acrimony-free charity among Irish-Americans.

The dinner amounted to a proud display of the better-off Irish in Britain, ranging from such old aristocratic families as the Pakenhams to Terry Wogan, a prominent television personality, to the fund

chairwoman, Josephine Hart, an Irish-born theater producer, to dozens of self-made corporation executives.

Mr. O'Reilly works with those whom he calls "the heavy hitters," the leaders of Ireland's huge emigrant world, to try to move Irish history and imagery beyond the cycle of violence now focused on British-controlled Northern Ireland.

He helped to found the American Ireland Fund and the Irish Funds of Canada and Australia, charities that last year funneled \$4 million to hundreds of ooniverted Irish causes directed at employment, education, health and identity problems of the Irish, both in the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland.

On Tuesday night, Mr. O'Reilly brought together 300 "heavy hitters" from among the Irish in Britain. He said that 500 more had been turned away, but would be called upon later. These are the

sorts of affluent Irish who usually skirt blue-collar neighborhoods like Kilburn, so Irish an immigrant outpost in Britain that the local joke for the British is: "Give back Northern Ireland and we give you back Kilburn."

The sort of Irish clubbiness displayed on Tuesday has been lacking among the elite as violence has brought notoriety, as well as considerable police attention, upon low-income Irish centers of Britain. The dinner was cited as a turning point.

Critics who sympathize with militant Irish Republicanism contend the funds are expressions of misguided Anglophilia. But Mr. O'Reilly notes that while voicing considerable criticism Britain's Irish policy, various fund participants find modern Irish culture sophisticated and business oriented enough to have moved beyond the romance of earlier immigrant times.

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Soviets Detail Offer on Force Reductions

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A senior Soviet arms control official has indicated that Moscow will submit a plan for the reduction of conventional forces in Europe at a European disarmament conference that is expected to open in Vienna this year.

Under the plan, the official said, the Warsaw Pact is prepared to make greater reductions than NATO in conventional forces to remove imbalances and enhance prospects for an arms-reduction agreement.

The Soviet offer, arms control experts say, acknowledges that Soviet conventional forces in Europe exceed those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and seems to indicate that Moscow is ready to eliminate this advantage by accepting unilateral cuts.

The Soviet official, Lieutenant General Konstantin F. Mikhailov, deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry's Disarmament Directorate, said in remarks on Thursday that Moscow was willing to "eliminate imbalances" between the two sides' conventional forces — ground troops as well as non-nuclear weapons and equipment — as the first step in a three-stage plan.

This first step would involve an exchange of "official, responsible data" about the size of each side's forces in Europe, which would enable negotiators to identify "imbalances and asymmetries," he said.

But General Mikhailov also made clear that if the West was found to have a military advantage over the Warsaw Pact in any particular category of armaments, it would be expected to eliminate this by making cuts.

The general said that once disparities between the forces had been eliminated through Warsaw Pact cuts, both NATO and the Warsaw Pact should agree to a reduction of 500,000 in each side's armed forces as the second stage.

This would be followed by a third stage in which each side would agree to "restructure" its remaining forces so they would lose a capability of attacking the other side and would be capable only of "defensive operations," the general said.

At the same time, he went on, the two alliances should agree to create "zones of reduced tension and increased trust" in Europe by removing tactical nuclear weapons and the aircraft capable of carrying them, as well as tanks and multiple rocket launchers from agreed areas.

Western officials and arms control experts say that Soviet officials have admitted the Warsaw Pact may enjoy a numerical advantage over NATO in tanks. But they also say that the West has an advantage over the Warsaw Pact in attack aircraft and helicopters.

In essence, therefore, they say the Soviet Union is asking NATO to trade strike aircraft, many of them capable of carrying nuclear weapons, in exchange for cuts in Soviet armored vehicles.

But, with the United States and the Soviet Union now committed to eliminating their medium-range missiles, many military experts argue that this would weaken NATO's ability to mobilize short-range tactical nuclear weapons against a conventional Soviet attack.

Andrew Goldberg, a senior fellow at the Center for International and Strategic Studies in Washington, said "NATO needs these plans to defend its whole frontier."

As a result, Western diplomats have in general reacted skeptically to the Soviet proposals. But they acknowledge that the proposals are likely to give the Soviet Union a propaganda advantage over the West, since NATO has not yet formulated precise counterplans to offer at a new Vienna disarmament conference.

"In battlefield terms, this is not attractive for NATO," Mr. Goldberg said, "but it certainly gives Moscow a useful propaganda advantage by making it seem the advocate of peace, while the West is dragging its feet."

For 13 years, NATO and Warsaw Pact negotiators have been deadlocked at the Vienna talks on a balanced force reduction in Europe.

These so-called Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks are due to conclude this summer and be replaced by a similar conference between the two alliances, also aimed at reductions in each side's conventional arms.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Medieval Books: History Sells

International Herald Tribune LONDON — History sells well these days. When the recent distant past combine to add to the lure of artistic beauty, the auction becomes irresistible.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

the rule applies to the most sed areas of collecting. In the history books published during the past century ago by William Doerflinger, he was back in the United States, he was smitten by the collecting bug. At the Dorman sale, held in Chicago on April 3, 1896, he bought several Italian manuscripts, including one of the gems of his collection, "The Great Hours of Galeazzo Maria Sforza."

been recorded to this day. Inside the upper cover, the diplomat proudly noted: "£20 — Bought in Rome in 1883." Three more manuscripts followed in the same year. By the time Astor was back in the United States, he was smitten by the collecting bug. At the Dorman sale, held in Chicago on April 3, 1896, he bought several Italian manuscripts, including one of the gems of his collection, "The Great Hours of Galeazzo Maria Sforza."



Painting of saint from "The Hours of Albrecht of Brandenburg."

by the mood of the Middle Ages and the Italian Renaissance. He wrote a gothic romance, "Sforza," inspired by his early acquisition of the Sforza book of hours. Medieval Europe became his obsession. In 1890, he settled in Britain and in 1893, he bought Cliveden. A decade later, he acquired another residence, Hever Castle, a medieval monument that he expanded to Hollywoodian dimensions.

be recognized as the earliest of the books commissioned by the cardinal — some five years prior to the Passion prayer book, also illuminated by Bening, preserved in the Getty Museum. When book lovers saw the large-scale paintings in pristine condition, they went crazy and disregarded the removal of several pages in the mid-19th century. Prior to the sale, dealers had been saying that De Hamel's estimate of \$800,000 to £1 million (\$1.4 million to \$1.75 million) was exaggerated.

Ohana's Lyrical 'La Célestine'

By David Stevens International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "La Célestine," Maurice Ohana's "lyric tragicomedy" that has just had its world premiere at the Paris Opéra, is a work that defies classification. But then so is the 74-year-old composer, who has pursued an independent and exploratory course during his artistic life.

One certain thing is that it takes the resources of a major opera house, and plenty of imagination from director and designer, to bring "La Célestine" to the stage. It is based on a work that is described as the first prose masterpiece of Spanish literature, "Comedia de Calisto y Melibea" or "La Celestina," written about the time of Columbus's first voyage and attributed to Fernando de Rojas. It is a long novel in dialogue form by a writer who sought to swallow life whole — bawdy, realistic, romantic and fantastic.

The story, such as it is, tells of Calyx's passion for Melibea, who at first rebuffs him. But they are brought together through the services of Célestine, who is both procuress and sorceress. Célestine is murdered by valens of Calyx in a sordid monetary squabble, which in turn leads to the killing of Calyx and Melibea. But the anecdote is less important than the incantatory atmosphere. There is a two-bodied Sibyl with her two-voiced prophecies, the ghostly figures of the Fates, invocations, black masses, apparitions and whatnot.

Perhaps inspired by the coincidence of dates, Ohana has framed all of this between two glittering tableaux evoking the Spanish golden age. The first symbolizes the fall of Granada to the Catholic monarchs and the expulsion of Arabs and Jews. Its counterpart at the end is emblematic of Columbus's triumphant return from the New World. The composer also puts the author on the stage, or at least a speaker who represents the author, perhaps in a sense the composer

too, and who both narrates and comments on what the audience is about to see and what it has seen. Ohana's ventures into musical theater have hardly resembled opera in a traditional sense, and here as often before he uses the voice in an almost purely lyric rather than dramatic sense, a theater of the voice in which the voice is more important than the word.

The sung parts of "La Célestine" are a mixed linguistic salad — French, Spanish, Italian, English, Latin and onomatopoeia — meant less to be a conveyor of sense or information than to be a conveyor of voice and emotion, and with extensive use of vocalises and melismata. With the narrator to relieve the singers of keeping the audience informed, the singers are freed in a sense for higher things. Much of the solo and choral vocal writing is sinuously caressing to the ear, and Ohana's orchestra is striking for unusual combinations of constantly changing instrumental color, in which a persistent, delicately percussive texture prevails. Ohana, who was born in Casablanca, is a Mediterranean composer whose influences come from all sides of the sea and deep into the past, and that is felt throughout.

The problem, at least from a middle-of-the-road operatic viewpoint, is that the characters, even the lovers in the garden of earthly delights, do not really come to life. They function like symbols, representatives of scattered bits and pieces of Western cultural history. When Melibea's father carries her lifeless body away singing a lament to King Lear's words (in English), it is moving, but the emotion seems borrowed. Melibea has hardly come alive before her death, and the father has not previously been seen at all. In the end, "La Célestine" seems more like a scenic oratorio or musical fresco than an opera.

In any case, it has been given colorful scenic life in the Opéra's production, staged by Jorge Lavelli

and with sets by Michel Raffaelli and costumes by Francesco Zito. The stage is largely left open for quick change and large-scale maneuvering, with extensive use made of mobile elements — platform towers of tubing with stairways or rolling grandstands to get the chorus around.

The scenes of Granada and of Columbus's return are pure pagentry, with sumptuous costumes, much gold and the grandeur of the stage itself opened up back to Garnier's ornate Foyer de la Danse. In between, the lighting and atmosphere is more somber, as if saying that the golden age was all surface glitter and here is the underside.

The most striking scenic effect was the scene in which Célestine, immobile, rises upward while her vast garment unfolds like a huge dark flower to create the garden of delights that brings the lovers together.

A uniformly excellent cast, under Arturo Tamayo's musical direction, included Katherine Casinski in the title role; Susan Roberts and Stephen Dickson as Melibea and Calyx, and Bruce Brewer, Ian Caley, Jean-Marc Salzman and John Paul Bogart as various valets and louche characters. The actor Jean-Luc Boutte played the author-narrator, with Elisabeth Chojnacka his partner at the harpsichord.

AUCTION SALES



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- June 26 Impressionist, modern and contemporary paintings and sculpture
June 27 Art of Galle Art Nouveau/Deco and illustrated books
June 28 Art of Cartier: watches, clocks, jewellery and objects of vertu Fine jewellery
June 29 Jewellery (fast cash sale) Antique jewellery Miniatures, objects of vertu, Faberge, Russian works of art Islamic works of art
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AUCTION SALES

IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL AUCTION 13 - 14 July 1988 Frankfurt-Airport-Hotel Sheraton Daily 10.00 a.m. Preview: 10 - 13 July 1988 10.00 a.m. - 8.00 p.m. HENRY'S & UTO Silver, Antique & Modern Jewellery Pocket & Wristwatches For catalogue please contact: Swiss: Uto Auktions AG, Falkenstr. 12, 8008 Zurich Phone 01/2525888, Fax 01/2528453 Germany: Henry's Auktionshaus, 6704 Mutterstadt Phone 062 34/80110, Fax 062 34/801150

Screenwriters In U.S. Vote to Continue Strike

United Press International LOS ANGELES — Striking screenwriters voted overwhelmingly to reject a "final" contract offer from film and television producers, prolonging a 16-week-old walkout that has cost the entertainment industry millions of dollars.

Nearly 75 percent of the 3,722 members of the Writers Guild of America who voted in Los Angeles and New York, opposed the producers' latest offer, officials said.

The strike, which began March 7, stemmed from disagreements over the residuals paid to writers for television programs sold into syndication domestically and overseas. As of mid-April, the strike has cost producers some \$15.7 million, according to the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, which has refused to release updated figures.

About 20,000 people have lost their jobs, while the work of 200,000 others in the industry has been disrupted, the alliance said.

Some studio executives and independent producers said Thursday the effects of the vote will be far-reaching.

"The entire industry is being devastated by this strike," said Donald DeLine, president of actor Michael J. Fox's independent Snowback Productions. "There will be far-reaching effects [from the vote] that are profound and will have a ripple effect across the entire entertainment industry."

DOONESBURY



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PARIS GALERIE BARM'S 5, Quai de Montebello, Paris 8. Tel.: 43.25.61.11 DALI IN MOSCOW Sale of 100 stamped posters from the Moscow exhibition From June 23 to July 9, 1988.

GIVERNY CLAUDE MONET MUSEUM IN GIVERNY THE HOUSE - CLAUDE MONET'S GARDENS THE WATER-LILY POOL From Tuesday to Sunday, 10 to 6 p.m. for the gardens, 10 to noon and 2 to 6 p.m. for the House. Closed Monday including August 15. West highway, dir. Rouen, exit Bonnières, Giverny near Vernon (Eure). Information: (161) 32 51 28 21

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LONDON MASTER DRAWINGS Exhibition organized by ADOLPHE STEIN at Douwes Fine Art, 38 Duke Street, SW1 - Tel.: 01-839-5795 June 27th - July 11th

LONDON GERALD GODFREY For Eastern Art Exhibition of recent acquisitions Arabic Bronzes, Han & Tang Dynasties Painted Pottery, Japanese Screens & Haniwa June 6 - July 4 104 Mount Street, London W1. Tel.: 01-405 2777

LONDON LEFVRE GALLERY 30 Bruton Street, W1. 01-493 2107. PICASSO Works on Paper, Barcelona, Blue and Pink Periods. Until July 22 Mon.-Fri. 10-5, Sat. 10-12:30

NYSE Most Actives					
Market	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Microsoft	222.00	218.00	219.00	-1.00	
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.00	-0.50	
AT&T	52.00	51.00	51.00	-0.25	
General	38.00	37.00	37.00	-0.25	
U.S. Steel	32.00	31.00	31.00	-0.25	
Amgen	28.00	27.00	27.00	-0.25	
Amgen	28.00	27.00	27.00	-0.25	
Amgen	28.00	27.00	27.00	-0.25	
Amgen	28.00	27.00	27.00	-0.25	
Amgen	28.00	27.00	27.00	-0.25	

Market Sales	
NYSE adv. 4 p.m. volume	179,888,000
NYSE adv. 4 p.m. volume	123,000,000
NYSE adv. 4 p.m. volume	123,000,000
NYSE adv. 4 p.m. volume	123,000,000
NYSE adv. 4 p.m. volume	123,000,000
NYSE adv. 4 p.m. volume	123,000,000

NYSE Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg.
111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25

**Friday's NYSE Closing**  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	1.00
Declined	1.00
Unchanged	1.00
Total Issues	1.00

NASDAQ Index			
Close	Chg.	Week	Year
111.11	-0.25	111.11	111.11
111.11	-0.25	111.11	111.11
111.11	-0.25	111.11	111.11

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
100	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50	
100	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50	
100	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50	

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
Class	Close	Chg.
Bonds	88.25	+0.11
Utilities	88.25	+0.11
Industrials	88.25	+0.11

NYSE Diary		
Class	Close	Prev.
Advanced	666	708
Declined	1,221	1,221
Unchanged	1,221	1,221
Total Issues	1,221	1,221
Net Up	1,221	1,221
Net Down	1,221	1,221

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
Buy	Sales	*Swt	
June 22	25,480	28,880	6,400
June 23	25,480	28,880	6,400
June 24	25,480	28,880	6,400
June 25	25,480	28,880	6,400

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2164.12	2154.34	2154.34	-1.00
Trans	1112.22	1102.44	1102.44	-0.50
Finance	245.11	244.11	244.11	-0.25
Comp	281.11	280.11	280.11	-0.25

Standard & Poor's Index				
Industry	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	219.84	218.91	218.91	-0.10
Transport	111.22	110.22	110.22	-0.10
Finance	245.11	244.11	244.11	-0.25
Comp	281.11	280.11	280.11	-0.25

NASDAQ Diary			
Class	Close	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	1.00	1.00	0.00
Declined	1.00	1.00	0.00
Unchanged	1.00	1.00	0.00
Total Issues	1.00	1.00	0.00

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50		
100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50		
100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50		

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing in Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

# NYSE Slips Despite Dollar Rise

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange dipped Friday in active trading as profit-taking continued to outweigh the impact of a stronger dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.31 to close at 2,142.96, after having slipped 3.93 on Thursday. For the week, however, the index rose 38.94, or 1.9 percent.

Declines led advances by about a 7-6 ratio. Volume totaled 179.88 million shares, down from 185.77 million traded Thursday.

Don R. Hays, director of investment strategy at Wheat, First Securities in Richmond, Virginia, said the market was engaged in a "lug-of-war," where profit-taking held prices in check despite continued strength in the dollar.

"The exponents are still pretty tender in the market, and a lot of people just wanted to sort out their positions ahead of the weekend," Mr. Hays said. "It's also important to remember that the dollar broke out on Wednesday, now it is just moving higher. The market needs something to feed on."

The dollar rose in New York to 1.8145 Deutsche marks from 1.7853 on Thursday, and to 130.45 yen from 128.60.

"Overall, we had an excellent week with solid underpinnings for further gains," Mr. Hays said.

Broader market indexes also lost some ground. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 0.47 to close at 154.56. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 1.04 to 273.78. The price of an average share lost 10 cents.

Ralph Bloch, chief market analyst at Ray-

mond, James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida, said, "We had a very good fill-in day on Thursday after the strong advance triggered by the dollar and end-of-quarter window dressing."

"What we have here is still part of that pause, but the market internals remain strong," he added. "The market should remain strong until around the middle of July, with second-quarter earnings providing additional support."

Manufacturers Hanover was the most active NYSE issue, up 1/4 to 31. The stock carries a 10.6 percent dividend yield and goes ex-dividend Monday. Middle South Utilities followed, up 1/4 to 13 1/4.

AT&T, ex-dividend, was third, down 1/4 to 26 1/4.

IBM slipped 1/4 to 125 1/4. Digital Equipment was off 1/4 to 114.

Payless Cashways gained 2 1/2 to 25 1/2. The company received a \$26-a-share leveraged buyout proposal from a management group.

Among the blue chips, General Electric was up 1/4 to 43 1/4, Procter & Gamble was up 1/4 to 77 1/4, USX was up 1/4 to 32 1/4, and Eastman Kodak was up 1/4 to 45 1/4.

Macmillan, ex-dividend, was up 1/4 to 74 1/4. The Robert M. Bass group, which has offered \$73 a share for the company, said it was prepared to press its fight.

Prices closed narrowly mixed in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex market value index fell 0.33 to close at 308.49. The price of an average share lost 1 cent. Advances, however, edged declines, 282-281. Volume was 12.91 million shares, up from 12.21 million on Thursday.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25
111.11	110.11	AAAI	0.00	11.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.25

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Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

ATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 25-26, 1988

Page 9

Do Communist Reforms Mark Capitalism's Heyday?

By LEONARD SILK New York Times Service NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan used his final summit conference, in Toronto this week, to hail once again the virtues of the market economy.

A distinguished student of capitalism, Albert O. Hirschman, professor emeritus at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, New Jersey, said the virtues, faults and decisions of the market society were intertwined and warred.

Opposing it is the "self-destructive" thesis about capitalism, held both by revolutionaries such as Karl Marx and conservatives such as Joseph Schumpeter. It maintains that the very successes of the market erode the moral foundations on which any society, including capitalism, must rest.

THE THIRD view is the "feudal shackles" thesis. It holds that many countries penetrated by capitalism get into serious trouble because the penetration does not go far enough to extirpate feudal or military remnants of the old order.

Ironically, it may also prove to apply to the Soviet Union and China, gripped not by feudal but by Stalinist and Maoist political, military and bureaucratic shackles.

Each thesis about the market society contains elements of truth; none contains the whole truth. Each needs to be complemented by the others, however contradictory they seem.

"But after so many failed prophecies," Mr. Hirschman says, "is not in the interest of social science to embrace complexity, be it at some sacrifice of its claim to predictive power?"

The complexity of the market society makes prediction difficult.

Income Up 0.3% In U.S.

Spending Rose By 0.5% in May

WASHINGTON — U.S. personal income, held back by a decline in subsidy payments to farmers, rose a modest 0.3 percent in May, the Commerce Department said Friday.

Personal spending, including almost everything except interest on debt, rose a moderate 0.5 percent in May after a revised 0.4 percent rise in April. The department previously said April spending was unchanged.

Because of a decrease in federal tax payments after a large tax bite in April, disposable personal income went up 1.5 percent in May, according to the government statistics. That followed a 1 percent decline in income after taxes in April, the biggest drop since April 1987.

Friday's report said both the April and May increases look weaker because March income was boosted by profit-sharing payments to auto workers and retroactive Social Security payments. A lag in federal payments to farmers also held back the May advance.

Excluding those special factors, the government said personal income would have advanced 0.8 percent in April and 0.4 percent in May. In all, personal income rose \$13.3 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual level of \$3.95 trillion.

Americans saved \$15.1 billion in May, compared with \$11.9 billion in April, boosting the personal savings rate to 4.5 percent, up from 3.6 percent.

The report said personal tax payments fell at an annual rate of \$35.2 billion in May after jumping \$36.9 billion in April.

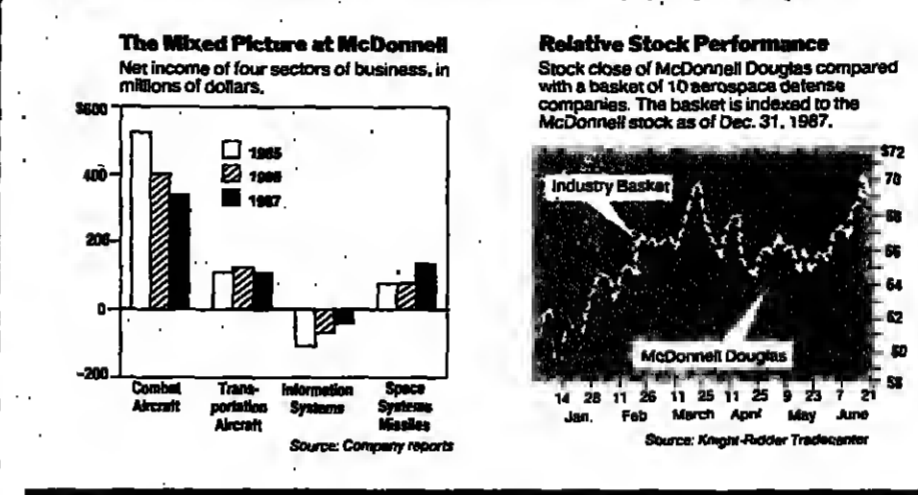
Wages and salaries rose at an annual rate of \$12.2 billion in May after an \$11.8 billion increase in April. Farm income fell \$2.4 billion last month compared with an \$11.9 billion decrease in April.

Manufacturing payrolls rose \$2.8 billion last month after a \$4.7 billion drop in April.

On the spending side, purchases of durable goods — items expected to last at least three years — decreased \$1.5 billion last month after a \$7.9 billion increase. Purchases of nondurable goods rose \$7.6 billion after a \$5.1 billion decrease.



Final assembly of the F-16 Hornet last year at the McDonnell Douglas Corporation in St. Louis. The fighter plane is one of two company military projects under scrutiny by the Justice Department.



New Woes for McDonnell Douglas Some Programs Were Ailing Before Pentagon Inquiry

By Julia Flynn Siler New York Times Service CHICAGO — Even before the U.S. investigation of possible fraud and bribery in military procurement landed on the doorstep of McDonnell Douglas Corp. last week, the company's new chairman and chief executive, John F. McDonnell, had plenty to worry about.

The St. Louis, Missouri, company has been experiencing significant problems in three key businesses — military aircraft, commercial jetliners and information systems — that have slowed earnings.

While the company's 1987 profit of \$313 million was 13 percent higher than in 1986, it was still below the \$345.7 million of 1985. In the first quarter, net earnings climbed 16 percent, to \$31.2 million, while operating earnings actually fell 23 percent. Revenues rose 6 percent, to \$3.24 billion.

McDonnell Douglas has already been hurt by cutbacks in military spending and fierce competition for new government contracts. The environment promises to get tougher.

Two of the company's most important programs, the FA-18 attack plane and the Apache helicopter, have been riddled with quality-control problems.

In the commercial arena, the company is trailing in an expensive, risky battle in wide-body jetliners.

Its unprofitable computer-services business is suffering from a lack of focus.

Even more troubling to some analysts, long-term debt at McDonnell Douglas has increased more than tenfold since 1982. Much of the money has gone to military projects whose payoff is uncertain and years away at best.

"I'm terribly concerned about McDonnell's balance sheet," said Peter Aseritis, an aerospace analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., "but if it can avoid a cash-flow crisis in the next three or four years, McDonnell could become a tremendous company."

The immediate concern at McDonnell Douglas is the Justice Department's broad investigation of See DOUGLAS, Page 11

Suchard Ends Rowntree Bid, Selling to Nestlé

LONDON — Jacobs Suchard SA withdrew Friday from the takeover battle for the candy maker Rowntree PLC, selling its stake to the rival Nestlé SA, but said it would seek another acquisition with its \$350 million profit from the deal.

Nestlé, after merging with Rowntree, will displace Suchard as the world's second largest confectioner, after Mars Inc. of the United States.

Suchard, which agreed to sell its 28.4 percent holding in Rowntree to Nestlé for £690 million (\$1.2 billion), is expected to use its profit to build a stake for another possible takeover.

Leading the list, some analysts say, is another British company, the confectioner and soft drinks company Cadbury Schweppes PLC, in which General Cinema Corp. of the United States already holds an 18.4 percent stake.

"It's one of our corporate principles to be growth-oriented," a Suchard spokesman, Walter Anderau, said in Zurich. "We shall look for another bid."

Mr. Anderau declined to comment on press reports that Suchard could use its profits to help buy the confectionery side of Cadbury Schweppes.

Asked where further expansion might come, he replied, "Our main interest is in the Far East for demographic reasons and because of the rise in per capita income in countries there."

Share dealers calculated that a bid for Cadbury would have to be pitched close to 500 pence a share, which would put a value of around £3 billion on the company. Some analysts think that Suchard is willing to get together with General

Airbus Sells 3 Planes To East German Airline

TOULOUSE, France — Airbus Industrie said Friday that it had signed a contract to sell three A-310 jets to East Germany's Interflug airline, confirming a deal for an estimated \$320 million that had been widely expected.

The sale is the European consortium's first to the Eastern bloc and comes a week after formal approval from COCOM, the Western agency governing exports of sensitive technology to Communist countries, diplomats noted.

The sale of the extended-range jetliners is likely to lead to a major Western offensive on the Soviet bloc aircraft market.

Eastern-bloc airlines such as Interflug, Poland's Lot and Romania's Tarom have shown increasing interest in Western aircraft, which are generally quieter and more fuel-efficient than Soviet planes.

Diplomats said that COCOM, the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Control, is also soon expected to approve Boeing Co.'s sales to the Eastern bloc. The U.S. manufacturer has applied for clearance to sell its 767 airliners to Romania and Poland.

All three of the 208-seat Airbus planes will be powered by engines from General Electric Co. of the United States. Two will be delivered in June 1989, and the third in December of the same year.

The three planes are expected to fly routes between East Berlin, where Interflug is based, and Cuba, Beijing and Singapore.

At the signing ceremony in Toulouse, Interflug also approved a servicing contract with West Germany's Lufthansa AG for the maintenance of the three planes.

Diplomats said last week that COCOM had insisted that the planes be serviced in the West to avoid sophisticated technology being diverted to military ends.

The Airbus group comprises British Aerospace PLC, Aerospaiale of France, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blöhm GmbH of West Germany and CASA of Spain.

Currency Rates

Table showing currency rates for various countries including Japan, West Germany, France, etc., as of June 24.

Table showing near dollar values for various currencies like Canadian dollar, Australian dollar, etc.

Table showing forward rates for various currencies.

Table showing interest rates for various banks and currencies.

Table showing money market rates for various currencies.

Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various banks.

Table showing U.S. money market funds for various funds.

Table showing gold prices for various locations.

Table showing money market rates for various currencies.

Table showing money market rates for various currencies.

EC Ministers Agree to Drop Quotas Protecting Steel Prices

LUXEMBOURG — The European Community will end on June 30 an eight-year system of quotas that protects prices on nearly half of the trading bloc's steel production, EC industry ministers decided Friday.

However, the European Commission, the 12-nation group's executive arm, will continue to monitor the market in consultation with steelmakers and propose additional social measures to soften the impact of any restructuring in the troubled industry, according to the announcement of their decision.

The EC industry commissioner, Karl Heinz Narjes, said that improvements in the steel business meant that protection of EC steel production was no longer necessary.

Mr. Narjes made his decision on a split vote by the industry ministers, and after European steel producers had failed to provide what EC officials considered sufficiently tough undertakings to further reduce surplus capacity.

During eight years of protection, the EC steel industry has shed 30 million metric tons of capacity and 240,000 jobs.

The commission wanted the EC steel industry to reduce output by an additional 20 million tons. Mr. Narjes said further restructuring measures would also lead to additional job losses for 80,000 to 110,000 workers.

The four steel products on which quotas apply are hot-rolled coil and cold-rolled sheet, which are used in cars, refrigerators and washing machines, and heavy plate and heavy sections, used in construction and shipbuilding. Together, they account for about 45 percent of EC steel output, which last year totaled 130 million tons.

The quota system was introduced in 1980 to buttress prices and help EC steel producers restructure at a time of recession, increasingly fierce intra-EC competition and higher European sales by Asian producers.

Nine products were protected when the quotas began, and at the end of 1985 about 85 percent of EC production was being protected.

Under the quota system, companies have been guaranteed fixed production shares.

The steel industry had been given six months, until June 10, to pledge to make sharp further cuts in excess capacity in the other big EC steel products, such as West Germany, Italy and France, would have preferred its extension, an EC official said.

Under community law, Mr. Narjes had the final say on the issue and could have been overruled only by a unanimous vote in the industry ministers' council.

He said no pledges to cut capacity were given at all for hot-rolled coil and cold-rolled sheet, which are benefiting from a boom in the automobile and engineering industries.

For heavy plate, mainly used by the sailing ship-building industry, Mr. Narjes said the commission estimated that 4.4 million tons of capacity had to be scrapped.

Of the production of heavy sections, im-

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EC Farmers Hoping to Profit From U.S. Drought

On the Chicago Board of Trade, corn futures were mixed Friday amid profit-taking, with local traders nervous about reports of scattered showers in the Midwest before the weekend, analysts said.

Corn ended 5.5 cents lower to 1.5 cents higher, with the contract for July delivery at \$3.425 a bushel.

Soybean futures rose after opening lower on profit-taking, closing unchanged to 10 cents higher, with the July contract at \$10.33 a bushel.

Wheat finished unchanged to 5 cents higher, with the contract for delivery in July at \$3.82 a bushel.

The EC has been hard hit by a U.S. offensive on the world's grain market in the past few years, losing part of its usual markets such as Morocco, Egypt, Syria and Algeria, lured by cheap American wheat.

"Community exporters can now hope to recover lost ground and regain their global market share of two years ago," said Jean-Paul Charvet, a French economics professor who specializes in grain trading.

The EC's market share fell from around 18 percent in 1986-1987 to around 13 percent in the 1987-1988 season, while the United States saw

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on West Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Table of stock prices including NYSE, AMEX, and OTC listings with columns for symbol, price, and volume.

Large table of stock prices and market data, including various indices and individual stock prices.

U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Table of U.S. futures prices for various commodities like grains, oil, and metals.

Table of international futures prices for commodities like coffee, sugar, and cotton.

Table of international market data including exchange rates, interest rates, and commodity prices.

40 Countries Agree To Monitor Copper

GENEVA — Forty countries agreed on Friday to set up a joint consumer-producer forum that would conduct market studies but not try to bolster the market in any way producers would like.

Montedison Seeks Sale Of Dutch Carpet Maker In Drive To Reduce Debt

MILAN — Montedison SpA, the Italian chemicals group, said Friday that it was negotiating the sale of the Dutch carpet maker Heuga as part of the parent's effort to halve its debt to 4 trillion lire (\$3 billion) by the end of the year.

French Unemployment Rises

PARIS — Unemployment in France rose by 0.8 percent in May on the basis of seasonally corrected figures, the Social Affairs Ministry reported on Friday.

Farmers Approves Plan To Stop Batus Takeover

LOS ANGELES — Farmers Group, one of the largest U.S. insurance companies, adopted a stockholder-protection plan in response to a hostile \$4.35 billion takeover bid by Batus Inc., it announced Friday.

Continental Air Expects New Loss

HOUSTON — Continental Airlines said Friday that it would expect earlier predictions, however, of a \$131 million charge for increased liabilities related to ticketing and other items.

NYSE High-Lows

Table showing high and low prices for various NYSE stocks.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices for various goods like sugar, oil, and metals.

London Metals

Table of London metal prices for commodities like aluminum, copper, and zinc.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices for various goods like coffee, sugar, and cotton.

DM Futures

Table of DM futures prices for various commodities.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

HP Net Rises a Surprising 14%

ELBOURNE — Broken Hill Australia's largest company, came a punishing exchange to report on Friday a surprising increase in profit for its latest year...

ert Holmes & Court, and BHP's interest was sharply higher because of heavy borrowing to buy most of Mr. Holmes & Court's one-third stake in BHP after the October stock market collapse...

ing the battle on currency-sensitive commodities and would need strong earnings from its steel and petroleum divisions to compensate for this in 1988-89.

Further Losses Expected by U.S. Contractor

BOISE, Idaho — The stock of Morrison Knudsen Corp. fell steeply Friday after the international construction company said it would raise its loss provision for liquidating its real estate unit and would post a second-quarter loss.

Macmillan Rises as Bass Files Offer

By Geraldine Fabrikant New York Times Staff Writer NEW YORK — Shares in Macmillan Inc., the publishing and information company, rose Friday on the news that the Robert M. Bass group said it had the necessary financing to make a \$1.9 billion cash tender offer.

Court temporarily stopped Macmillan from going ahead with the reorganization. The Bass group's filing was accompanied by a letter to Lewis A. Lapham, chairman of the special committee of the Macmillan board, discussing the filing.

millan information and a share in Macmillan Publishing. The Bass group responded with a \$75 offer and, as an alternative, a proposal comparable to the Macmillan package, but with \$5 a share more in cash.

AEG Sales Rose 11% in Period

BERLIN — AEG AG, the West German electronics group, increased sales by 11 percent to 4.7 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.6 billion) in the first five months of 1988, Heinz Dürr, the management board chairman, said Friday.

Last Fishing-Reel Maker in Europe Goes to Taiwan

CLUSES, France — Europe's last surviving fishing-reel manufacturer, Mitchell Sports SA, will transfer its production to Taiwan in an effort to save the business, but by the fall in the dollar...

DOUGLAS: Investigation of Possible Corruption in Pentagon Adds to Long List of Troubles for Company

(Continued from first finance page) military contractors, industry consultants and Pentagon officials. Under scrutiny are two of the company's most important military projects: the FA-18 Hornet fighter plane, used by the U.S. Navy and the Marine Corps, and the Advanced Tactical Aircraft for the Navy.

identifications within 90 days, but he did not identify specific companies or individuals under investigation. If a contractor is indicted, the government can suspend it from bidding on new business. A guilty plea or conviction can result in the cancellation of a program, and a company can be prevented from bidding on new work for up to three years.

marketing of McDonnell Aircraft, the company's combat-aircraft unit. According to the documents, Mr. Paisley obtained through bribes or gratuities confidential or classified information about military contracts from government officials. He then reportedly provided this information to Mr. Gunn for a fee or as part of his consulting contract.

As the nation's largest military contractor, McDonnell Douglas is being significantly affected by efforts to trim the defense budget. The Defense Department has announced plans to reduce its orders for several types of McDonnell Douglas aircraft, like the F-15 Eagle and the FA-18 Hornet, beginning in 1989.

Although the company received contracts worth \$7.7 billion last year, sales of its combat-aircraft division have fallen slightly since 1985, and the unit's operating earnings have dropped 35 percent to \$337.2 million.

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# Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close
134	47	ABX	13	104	15	194	134	194 +
134	47	ABX	13	104	15	194	134	194 +
134	47	ABX	13	104	15	194	134	194 +
134	47	ABX	13	104	15	194	134	194 +
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134	47	ABX	13	104	15	194	134	194 +

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close
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134	47	ABX	13	104	15	194	134	194 +
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134	47	ABX	13	104	15	194	134	194 +
134	47	ABX	13	104	15	194	134	194 +

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 24th June 1988

The market value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.

Market symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (bi) - bi-monthly; (q) - quarterly; (m) - monthly.

AL-AMAL GROUP	AL-AMAL GROUP	AL-AMAL GROUP	AL-AMAL GROUP
(w) Al-Amal Trd. S.A.	27.45	(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 115.37
(w) Al-Amal Trd. S.A.	27.45	(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 115.37
(w) Al-Amal Trd. S.A.	27.45	(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 115.37
(w) Al-Amal Trd. S.A.	27.45	(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 115.37
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(w) Al-Amal Trd. S.A.	27.45	(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 115.37
(w) Al-Amal Trd. S.A.	27.45	(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 115.37

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613575 for further information.

Handwritten signature: J. J. ...

### AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 15

NEW LOWS 5

Symbol	High	Low
ABX	194	134
ABC	150	100
DEF	120	80
GHI	180	140
JKL	160	110

### Floating-Rate Notes

June 24

Issuer/Note	Rate	Term
ABC Floating Rate Note	3.50%	3 Months
DEF Floating Rate Note	3.75%	6 Months
GHI Floating Rate Note	4.00%	9 Months
JKL Floating Rate Note	4.25%	12 Months

### Deutsche Marks

Symbol	Price
DM 100	1.75
DM 200	3.50
DM 500	8.75
DM 1000	17.50

### Japanese Yen

Symbol	Price
¥ 100	110
¥ 200	220
¥ 500	550
¥ 1000	1100

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Currency Extends Its Surge

(Continued from page 1)

ation expectations in the U.S. elsewhere. A strong dollar allows Britain, France and West Germany to raise interest rates to restrain inflation without sharply undercutting the currency's allure, he said. In Europe, the dollar had surged hectic trading shortly largely on wire service report, which might the dollar to a high of 205 DM. It later eased on news that the Federal Reserve, the central bank, was intervening to stem the sharp rise. Dealers said the Bundesbank, Germany's central bank, was currently the only major central bank to attempt to dampen the dollar's advance. But even that intervention was limited, they said. There was a growing debate among dealers whether the central bank would intervene together, if so, at what level. Some said the G-7 nations would seek to keep the dollar within limits bands and speculated that 1.85 DM level might trigger some, concerted intervention. Central banks will moderate market in their own traditional

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

way," said Ken de La Salle, senior dealer at National Westminster Bank. "But interest rate policy and the control of inflation now comes before exchange rate stability." Another dealer at a British bank said that "the market will go on pushing up the dollar next week until it sees intervention." The currency closed at 1.8145 DM in New York, up almost 3 pips from 1.7853 at Thursday's finish. It also jumped to 130.45 yen, up nearly 2 yen from 128.60 the previous day. If U.S. corporations decide the dollar has indeed reached a bottom, their buying could propel it to 1.85 DM, some analysts said. Corporations have been buying other currencies and done well for three and a half years, Earl Johnson of Harris Trust & Savings Bank said. "If they change, there could

be a wave of pent-up buying that could push this thing a lot higher."

The U.S. currency also rose in New York to 1.5035 Swiss francs from 1.4760 on Thursday and to 6.1095 French francs after 6.0040. The British pound slumped nearly 3 cents to \$1.7270 from \$1.7550. A U.S. Treasury spokesman disputed the wire service report, which said the dollar could rise as high as 138 yen before the United States or its trading partners would intervene to halt the advance. "I would not put much credence in the story," the spokesman said. Several dealers said central banks probably would not waste their resources on concerted intervention when the market trend is so strongly against them. Rather, they will let the market exhaust its bullish move and then step in. "I think they will let the people get out on the kitchen floor and then block off the mouse hole," said one dealer. In London, the dollar closed sharply higher at 1.8145 DM, from 1.7845 on Thursday; at 130.50 yen; after 128.65; at 1.5040 Swiss francs, from 1.4750; and at 6.1150 French francs from 6.0135.

Philippine Peso Falls to Lowest In Over 2 Years

MANILA — The Philippine peso fell Friday to its lowest level in almost two and a half years, setting at 21 pesos to the dollar, down from 20.982 Thursday, the Bankers Association said. The peso had been hovering around 20.9 since May and stood at 20.953 at the end of last week before falling steadily in heavy trading. Friday's close was the lowest since President Corason C. Aquino took power in February 1986. During that month, the peso fell to 21.979 because of political uncertainty. Despite import liberalization, which has caused a rise in imports, the peso has since remained at 20.4 to 20.8, largely because of central bank intervention. But the bank has recently been absent from trading, leading to speculation that it no longer has the resources to support the peso.

Analysts Divided on Federal Reserve's Strategy

NEW YORK — Economists remain split over whether the Federal Reserve has tightened credit, with some saying more precise clues about the U.S. central bank's policy will emerge only in the weeks ahead. The latest weekly Fed statistics, they said, do not prove conclusively whether the central bank has moved for the fourth time since late March to make borrowing more expensive and thus combat inflation. "We won't know for sure what the Fed is up to for several weeks," contended Samuel Kahane, an economist with Kleinwort Benson Government Securities Inc. The split in opinion comes before the meeting on Wednesday and Thursday of the Fed's policy-making arm, the Federal Open Market Committee. Debate over Fed policy heated

up last week after the closely watched federal funds rate firmed 1/4 of a percentage point to about 7 1/4 at its levels of recent weeks. Federal funds are overnight reserves that banks trade among themselves, but the Fed can influence the rate alongside normal market factors. The central bank can lower the rate by adding money to the banking system, or raise it by draining money. Some economists took the rise as a sign of a further, slight tightening in Fed policy, because they had previously believed that the central bank was aiming for a funds rate of about 7 1/4 percent. The latest average was 7.54 percent in the week ended Wednesday, up from 7.43 the previous week. The latest average was the highest since the 7.59 percent in the week ended Oct. 14, just before the stock market collapse on Oct. 19. Concern over rising interest rates was a

contributing factor to the plunge in stock prices. "I think we can safely assume funds are set at 7 1/4 percent to 7 3/4 percent," said Harold Nathans, a Wells Fargo Bank economist, who believes that the Fed has "snugged" credit. "I see the Fed reacting relatively passively to the funds rate," said Dana Johnson of First Chicago Corp. Mr. Johnson noted that the central bank had been absent from the money market on Wednesday, when the funds rate averaged just under 7 1/4 percent, even though the central bank has a need to add reserves to the banking system in the coming week. "That just tells me they didn't want to push down the funds rate," Mr. Johnson said. Yet he declined to call the latest developments an actual tightening. "Maybe the best

way to put it is the Fed allowed the funds rate to rise," he said. Others, however, have not taken the firmer funds rate as a sign of any change. These economists base their view on estimates of reserves in the banking system and the Fed's operations in the money market during the week ended Wednesday. They said that technical and other factors were pushing up the funds rate. Michael Moran, of Daiwa Securities America, estimated the "free" reserves to which banks had access during the week ended Wednesday were about \$1 billion a day. He stressed that the estimate was rough and prone to change over the latest two-week period in which the Fed monitors banks' reserve levels, which will end June 29. But he noted that such a level was well above the \$218 million and \$372 million that the Fed reported for the two weeks ended on June 15 and June 1.

Japan Aide Calls U.S. Currency's Rise a Flash in the Pan

TOKYO — The dollar's rise this week was a short-term fluctuation in the currency markets, not a big sign, a senior official of the Bank of Japan said Friday. "The dollar's rise is a flash in the pan," he said. "The Japanese economy is strong and confident that healthy growth will continue, said the senior official, who asked not to be identified. In addition, Japan's surplus in

the current account — covering trade in goods and services, and some investment flows — remains rather large. The surplus was \$87 billion in 1987 and is forecast to narrow only slightly this year. The United States, on the other hand, is still plagued by its budget and trade deficits, though the merchandise trade deficit has shown some signs of narrowing. "We shouldn't lose sight of the forest," the official said. "We have to be very careful to focus our attention on the economic fundamentals," the Bank of Japan official added. "We have to

pay attention to the longer term." While some improvement in U.S. economic fundamentals is expected in the short term, the United States in the medium term is still saddled with its twin deficits, he said. When asked whether the weaker yen this week would affect inflation in Japan, the official replied, "It is this week only." Inflation, which ran at around zero for much of last year, is expected to accelerate to between 1.5 and 2 percent by the end of 1988. The senior Bank of Japan official emphasized that the central bank must always keep very close watch

on inflation to safeguard the health of the Japanese economy. The bank also has to keep a close eye on market developments in the medium term, he said. Although the bank cannot afford to be complacent, it should not be unduly concerned about day-to-day fluctuations, he added. Currency dealers said the senior official's comments seemed to indicate that the central bank was not overly concerned about the dollar's rise to close to 130 yen this week. That level does not seem to have any great significance for the Bank of Japan, they said.

GENERALE: De Benedetti Backs Off His Takeover Bid for \$1 Billion

(Continued from Page 1) thereby reducing his group's holding to 16 percent. No purchase price was revealed at a morning press conference, but later Mr. de Benedetti told an Italian TV interviewer that he would receive about \$1 billion. An analyst said a \$1 billion price would yield a huge return on investment for Mr. de Benedetti, whose group said it spent a total of 9 billion French francs (\$1.5 billion) earlier this year during a stock scramble that essentially dried up the market in Generale shares while they quadrupled in price. The pact also calls for Mr. de Benedetti to become one of three vice chairmen and for him to be awarded four seats on Generale's board. He will share oversight duties with Renaud de la Geniere, the Suez president, and Maurice Lippen, managing director of the Belgian insurer Group AG, which had joined with Suez to fend off

Mr. de Benedetti's original bid. The plan, to be submitted to a special shareholders meeting, would install Hervé de Carmoy, a French banking executive, as managing director. The former chief executive of world banking for Midland Bank PLC was named to the interim post of executive director on Tuesday. The accord would increase the Suez group's holding in Generale to 68.33 percent, giving the French investment bank effective control through its direct and indirect holdings via Sodocom. The remaining Generale shares would be held by Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, with 3.6 percent; Groupe AG and its Belgian allies, with 10.7 percent; and various smaller investors, with 1.4 percent. Analysts said the deal appeared to shut out the Belgians, who had called in Suez in the first place. Terms call for Cerus SA, Mr. de Benedetti's French holding compa-

ny, to sell half of its holding, or 7.75 million Generale shares. Suez would buy 1.75 million shares, increasing its direct stake to 25.6 percent. Sodocom, of which Suez is the largest shareholder with 34 percent, would buy the remaining 6 million shares. Combined with the 12 million unissued shares it has been holding and which would be issued under the agreement, Sodocom's stake in Generale would increase to 43.2 percent. Suez officials said that Suez and Sodocom would try to reduce holdings gradually, issuing shares back on the market while also possibly selling blocks to other investor groups. To help pay for the shares while bolstering the ties between the two former rivals, Suez would sell Cerus new reserved shares, allowing Cerus to increase its holding in Suez from 1.5 percent currently to 4 percent. Cerus would also issue

new shares to Suez, lifting its stake above the 10.5 percent now held. The actual financial details were not revealed. A Belgian analyst predicted it would be very difficult to reissue Generale capital on the market without risking a major decline in share value. In a separate press conference Friday in Brussels, Mr. Maxwell said his decision to buy into Generale would depend on "whether we like the terms." Mr. Maxwell expressed optimism that the joint communications venture involving Generale would be approved by Generale's board in early July. Separately, he said he had bought a half-interest in Dupuis, the Belgian printing company, for about 1 billion Belgian francs (\$26.8 million). He said the stake would be useful as part of his plan to launch a pan-European daily newspaper in 1989.

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, contains the 100 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year.

Table with columns: Stock, Bid, Ask, High, Low, P.A.M. (Previous Day's Close)

Table with columns: Stock, Bid, Ask, High, Low, P.A.M.

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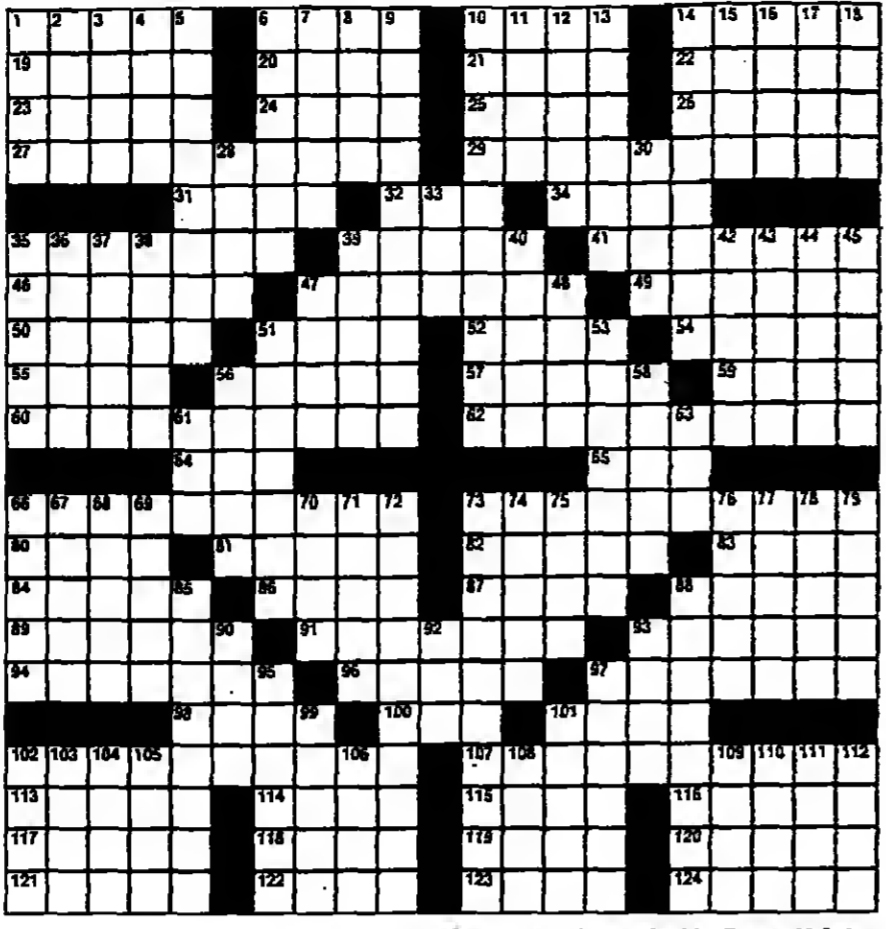
Table with columns: Stock, Bid, Ask, High, Low, P.A.M.

Handwritten note: JPY 100/150

SHERIDAN MORLEY IN THE HT EVERY WEDNESDAY WITH PERCEPTIVE CRITICISM OF THE LONDON THEATER

Nutty Nuggets By Dale O. Burgener

ACROSS
1 Holdups at sea?
6 Young salmon
10 Messy mass
14 Push-button predecessors
18 Make trouble
20 Sun-tan lotion ingredient
21 N.Y. college
22 Fisher in a whiff?
23 Sopranos Mitchell
24 It goes 'oom' but not 'pah, pah'



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOWN
1 W African country
2 Made a hole-in-one
3 Versatile plane, for short
4 Styne song
5 More
6 Jargon
7 Grads
8 Toga
9 Venus de Milo's concern?
10 Mugger's forte?

DOWN
44 Tot's favorite, after 'choklit'
45 Dr., spelled out?
47 Bubble and squeak is one
48 Mollis and dolls
51 Feels cootie
53 Ostriches, e.g.
56 Rosters
58 Rock debris
61 Jamaican export
63 Suffix with nectar
66 Circumference

THE HOLLYWOOD STUDIOS

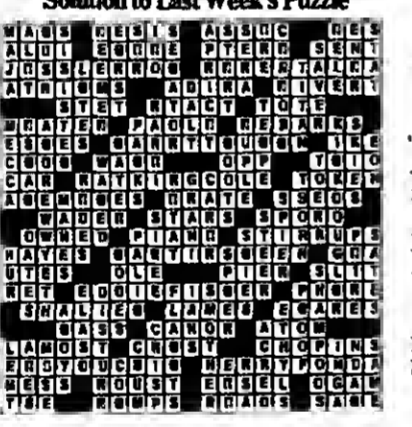
By Ethan Mordden. Illustrated 387 pages. \$24.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

BOOKS

their theater holdings, a blow that struck at the roots of the old studio system, and eventually — along with the rise of television — led to its dissolution.

ated individualists (Ernst Lubjusch and Preston Sturges, among others). Its specialties were society comedy and high style, and, on occasion, broad style, too — it was the home at various times of Marlene Dietrich, the Marx Brothers, Claudette Colbert, Mae West, but it frequently failed to capitalize on the talents of its stars.

DENNIS THE MENACE



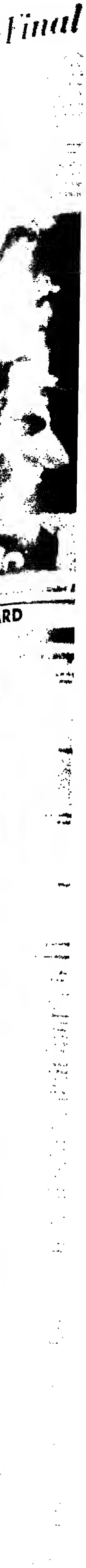
WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, high, low, and conditions.

World Stock Markets table showing closing prices in local currencies for June 24. Includes sections for Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, and Johannesburg.

Stock market data for Zurich, Tokyo, Sao Paulo, Milan, Singapore, Sydney, and Paris. Includes various stock indices and prices.

Markets Closed
Stock markets in Helsinki and Stockholm were closed Friday for holidays.



SPORTS

Soccer Final a Beautiful Study in Contrasts

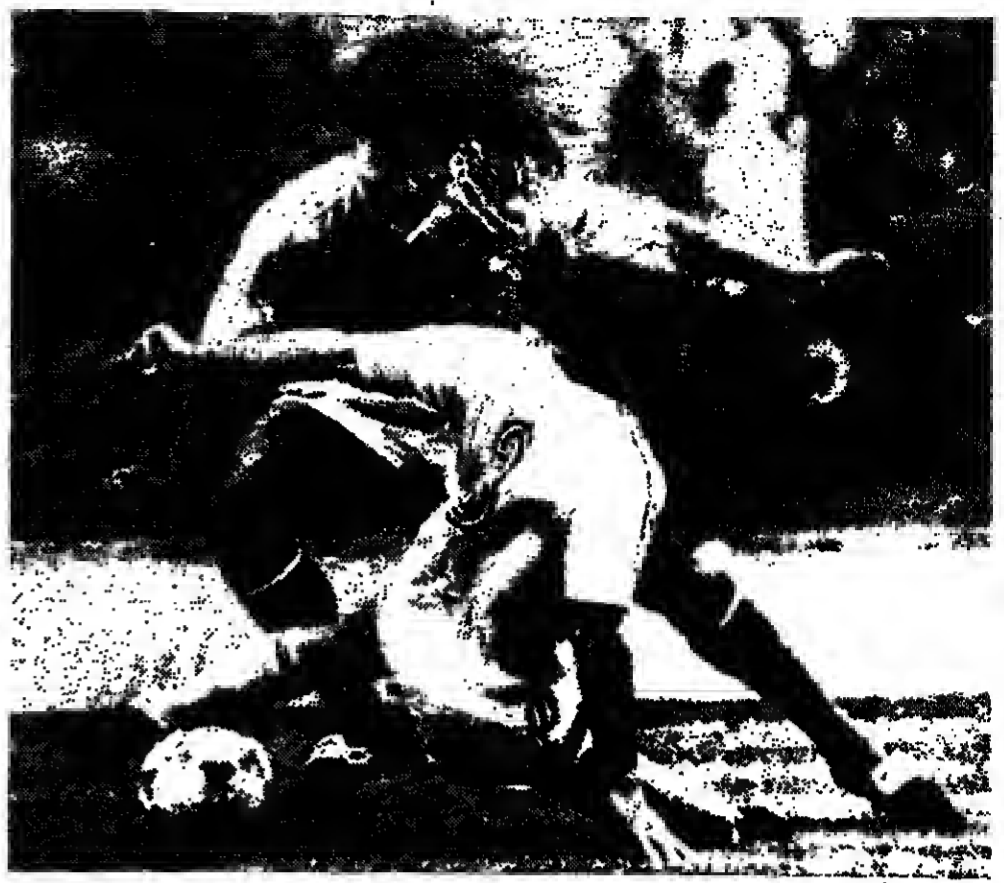
International Herald Tribune LONDON — The cynics will tell you that you've seen one soccer match after another...

triguing one, the sport is blessed by having its two finest teams reach the climax under the fishnet roof of Munich's Olympiastadion.

For every galloping forward run he makes, he expends just as much energy loping back onto defense so that others can come forward and spring surprises.

Smooth out the Dutch and you'd have another ondescript failure — like the West Germans, whose wretched gamesmanship the Netherlands denied in the semifinals.

They too have consummate brilliance. They have athletes capable of Olympic sprint pace, and others with minds well capable of releasing that acceleration at precisely the right moment.



Ruud Gullit, averting a Soviet tackle in the first match: No goals — yet anything but a disappointment.

How else would you utilize Frank Rijkaard, the team's other Dutch West Indian? His forays flow and dance like the dreadlocks both he and Gullit wear.

How else would you encourage Rijkaard's blond partner, Ron Koeman, whose long passes are astonishingly accurate and whose rasping right-footed shots from 30 meters (33 yards) will someday make some goal part of his own netting?

What we have is a variation on Dutch "total football," a formula utilizing superior individual concentration within team ethic.

On the other side, Ivan Lendl, who would love to be an American, was struggling with Michael Schapera, a Dutchman ranked 43d in the world.

Ward followed with a weak liner, even though draw-in right fielder Cory Snyder threw a costly pop strike to the plate, Winfield slid under the tag of catcher Andy Allanson.

There will be variations from the first game. Van Basten and Erwin Koeman have improved the Dutch, the Soviet Union has fitness doubts about Belanov (I think he'll play, by book or by injection, at some stage).

There's a heart-attack pressure. Lobanovsky came out of a cardiac clinic last month, Michels has been in one twice — and Saturday's French referee, Michel Vautrot, spent childhood and adolescence bedridden with heart disease.

It is they who will give us soccer to set the pulse racing, to help reverse the decline of the world's spectator sport.

FOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Leaders

Table with columns for Player, Team, and Statistics for various baseball categories.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American League and National League.

TENNIS

Wimbledon Results

Table listing tennis results for Wimbledon, including men's and women's singles.

On Bad Day for Czech Expatriates, Top Seeds Gain

By John Feinstein Washington Post Service

WIMBLEDON, England — It was a difficult day for expatriate Czechoslovaks at Wimbledon.

On the other side, Ivan Lendl, who would love to be an American, was struggling with Michael Schapera, a Dutchman ranked 43d in the world.

Ward followed with a weak liner, even though draw-in right fielder Cory Snyder threw a costly pop strike to the plate, Winfield slid under the tag of catcher Andy Allanson.

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TRANSITION

CLEVELAND—Deftly Jeff Dedmon, pitcher to Colorado Rockies of the Pacific Coast League, purchased the contract of Dan Goren, pitcher from Colorado Rockies.

GOLF

PGA Leaders

Table listing PGA leaders and earnings for various golfers.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

CHARLOTTE—Traded assistant selection Mike Brown, forward-center, to Utah for...

Yankees Beat Indians in Ninth In Piniella's Return as Manager

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — It may be impossible to determine how much of a difference Lou Piniella made, but the New York Yankees won a game Thursday night in the same way they'd lost their previous three — and their last three — under Billy Martin.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

homer and singled in Dave Winfield with two out in the ninth as New York ended a four-game losing streak.

SIDELINES

NEW YORK (AP) — National Hockey League clubs and Soviet teams will play 14 games this season under a plan reached by the league and Soviet Hockey Federation officials.

Source Confirms NHL-Soviet Games

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Nelson, on 63, Leads Atlanta Golf by 1

MARIETTA, Georgia (AP) — PGA champion Larry Nelson, with strong iron play and solid putting, shot a 9-under-par 63 for a one-shot lead over Bobby Watkins after Thursday's first round of the Atlanta Golf Classic.

A Dismal Tradition

By Gerald Eskenazi New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In what has become a New York Yankee tradition, Billy Martin was dismissed Thursday.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

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Today's Line Scores

Table showing line scores for various baseball games.

COLLEGE

ALBRIGHT—Normed William Helm Jr. athletic director and Nancy Jo Greenwalt coach athletic director.

RUSSELL BAKER

IN THE HIT EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY. URBANE WIT AT ITS SATIRICAL BEST



Hana Mandlikova, pondering.

POSTCARD

California Art Menus

By Joseph Giovannini  
New York Times Service

VENICE, California — When the affluent bohemians of this scruffy beachside community rouse themselves on Sunday mornings, they are likely to gather these days at Hal's, the latest in a local genre: the haute art-and-architecture restaurant.

Painters, writers, architects, film people saunter in, newspapers under their arms, for their first cappuccino. Scenes are warm and buttery; the juice is freshly squeezed; omeletes are connoisseur.

Friends nod at one another from their booths as natural light falls through the skylights onto the color-impregnated concrete tables.

A large canvas by the artist Ed Moses hangs on the far wall. Moses might himself turn up wearing his paint-splattered shoes.

Well beyond the slick social orbit of nearby Beverly Hills, Venice has developed a kind of cult society, one nurtured by restaurateurs that seem to offer an art menu along with the food and wine lists.

In the casually refined environment, with select paintings and deliberate architecture, members of the creative arts mix with lawyers and doctors, all as informally dressed as the people passing outside on their way to the beach.

The day turns easily in these restaurants, breakfasts giving way to brunches, lunches, afternoon coffee, drinks, dinners, more drinks, more coffee, with quivering oysters all along the way.

"I don't cook, and I eat out three times a day, so the restaurants are an absolute staple in my life — they're necessary," said Bob Graham, a Venice sculptor now working on the Duke Ellington Memorial for Central Park in New York. "Sometimes it's for a couple of hours with friends, sometimes for a half-hour by myself."

In a city where the car and the single-family house serve to isolate people, these restaurants are a kind of community center.

In Venice, people who see each other at Hal's may, in the weekly course of an average artist's appetite, run into each other again at The Rose, 72 Market Street, the West Beach Cafe and Rebecca's.

"It doesn't matter that there are outsiders — they become background music," said Graham. "You see the restaurant for the

people you know — that's what makes them so comfortable."

Tony Bill, the producer of the movie "The Sting," co-owns one of the popular places.

"I wanted 72 Market Street to be more than just a place to sit and eat food," said Bill. "I wanted it to have a real life, to be its own world, with a lecture series, live music, guest artists. I wanted a place with serious art that was part of the landscape around you."

This kind of restaurant has spread eastward from the beach, with Angeli I and the new Angeli II on Melrose and Santa Monica boulevards, Kate Mantilini in Beverly Hills and more being built toward downtown Los Angeles.

There are plenty of celebrity customers. Dudley Moore is a co-owner of 72 Market Street, and Dennis Hopper and Steve Martin are among the regulars.

But the celebrities are not the draw. They and other patrons come to 72 Market Street for the gourmet meal, the renowned chile and the sense of community included with the price of dinner.

On Saturdays the restaurant holds a lecture series on anything from medicine and science to music and performance.

AFTER a viewing at Bill's screening room across the street, or an opening at an art gallery, patrons stream through the restaurant's patinated bronze door and mingle near the oyster bar, next to the centerpiece bronze sculpture by Graham.

The genre goes back a decade to the West Beach Cafe, on North Venice Boulevard. There the owner, Bruce Marder, made the connection between art, food and the artist. Marder kept things plain. Light and fresh sea breezes flooded the restaurant.

In 1983, Marder and his wife, Rebecca, asked architect Frank Gehry to design another restaurant across the street, to be called Rebecca's. They felt art on white walls had become a cliché and wanted the architecture to be the art.

Gehry created a tour de force of onyx walls and alligator and octopus lamps; the tall fluted booths are upholstered in green Naugahyde.

With an open kitchen, with its mosquito grill, and the exotic drinks, in pitchers dressed with fruits, the interior has the feel of a Carmen Miranda musical.

Edwina Currie: No Pinch of Salt

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Here is the latest from the health and fitness front in Britain. Edwina Currie is pummeling the poor doctors again. According to Currie, they have not been doing their homework on nutrition.

"The letters I get saying, 'Well, I went to my doctor and asked for some advice on healthy eating, and he said it's a bunch of rubbish!' she exclaimed in an exasperated tone at a business club luncheon recently. "I used to think doctors were gods. I used to assume they all automatically knew everything. After all, it now takes us nine years to train a GP."

Nine years is a long time by Currie's fast-track reckoning. In 1983, she was an obscure local official in Birmingham's municipal government. Now, only five years after her election to the House of Commons, she is, save only Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the most prominent woman in British politics.

Currie bolted to fame when Thatcher appointed her parliamentary undersecretary in the Department of Health and Human Services in 1986. It was a junior position with an unimpressive assignment. She was supposed to get an undisciplined country to cut back on cigarettes, hard drink and fatty foods. She was also supposed to find a suitably tasteful way to warn of the dangers of AIDS.

The 41-year-old minister followed Thatcher's game plan. As long as a camera, still or video, was pointed at her, she played to it. She also adopted the role of national savior, chiding the poor for their dietary ignorance and accusing the National Health Service of sloth.

Senior civil servants grumbled about her "reckless and provocative" handling of the health services. "Spitting image," the satirical puppet show, added a vampire based on Currie to its cast.

Thatcher, pointedly, did not rein in what the Labor Party called her "publicity-crazed" understudy. Instead, of the 40 junior cabinet ministers of equal rank appointed by Thatcher, only Currie has been awarded with her own full-time press secretary, a sure sign of approval from No.



Currie takes bites out of doctors and Britain's health service.

10 Downing St. The prime minister also sent a letter, now framed on Currie's office wall, saying "Controversy and politics go together."

The similarities between Thatcher and Currie—they have the same birthday, both came from poor families and attended Oxford—rattle the Conservative Party's old boys. "There's a nightmare scenario," said one political analyst, "that Mrs. Thatcher goes on to the year 2000 and then Edwina takes over."

As this sexist tone suggests, many male Conservatives, for all their awe of Thatcher, are not eager to see a tradition of female leadership in a parliamentary party in which men outnumber women by 356 to 17. So there is a tendency to dismiss Currie as a mere clone, hoisted to prominence because she reminds the 62-year-old prime minister of herself as a young woman.

In fact, Currie has her own distinctive political style because she possesses something Thatcher lacks: a sense of humor and a bawdy one at that.

There was, for example, her now legendary advice for how businessmen during trips outside Britain could avoid AIDS. "Take your wives abroad," she said.

Such public discourse is, to say the least, a rarity in British politics. Later, in an interview in her Westminster office, Currie slipped a grin and tonic and talked about shaking up British attitudes on lung cancer and heart attacks.

"A lot of what I'm up to is trying to get across to people who have been doing the wrong things in health terms for decades that they're doing it wrong and they're going to have to change, otherwise they're heading for a very nasty illness and an early grave, and much the best way of doing that is to make them fall about laughing," she said.

Beneath Currie's "slightly whimsical approach" to issues lies a workaholic disposition and a life of some private grief. She spoke about her estrangement from her father, Simon Cohen, a

subject she rarely discusses in British press interviews.

"I was brought up in an Orthodox Jewish home, a very strict, Ashkenazi Orthodox Jewish home," she said. But she never felt drawn into the "pattern of loyalties" that prevailed in her father's extended family in Liverpool and New York City.

"No. 2, more important. I had no loyalty toward the state of Israel. I have no idea why not. The whole idea didn't appeal to me." Currie added that she was skilled at translating classical Hebrew and won honors in Jewish studies as a child.

"The culture didn't do for me personally," she said. "It wasn't that the culture failed, and I don't think that I failed. We just did not mesh and I knew from the time that I was about 15 or 16 onwards that I was not going to live my life as part of an Orthodox Jewish community."

At 22, she met Ray Currie, an accountant, and joined the Church of England. Her father refused to attend the wedding. "He was a traditional Jewish dad and this was, 'Go and never darken my doorstep again,' so I said, 'OK,' and off I went."

Currie was not invited to her brother's wedding. Her father died without seeing her children. Today she refers to the events as more of a "nuisance" than a heartbreak, but adds she remains sensitive about the subject.

Her own family is organized around work. She and her husband, an executive with Arthur Andersen & Co., the accounting firm, live in a small apartment in London during the week. Their daughters, 10 and 13, are in boarding school. Currie spends the week at Westminster or her Whitehall office. Saturday she meets with constituents. Sunday is the only regular family day at home in her parliamentary district in Derbyshire.

Currie says that such work habits are a necessary part of "koozing your stuff," which Thatcher has shown to be the key tactic for dominating Commons.

"To any case, I am undomesticated," she said. "There over was going to be dinner on the table at 6 o'clock in the evening or any other regular hour. In fact, the odds are there isn't dinner in the fridge."

PEOPLE

And Another Gauguin

During the final month of the popular "The Art of Paul Gauguin," the exhibition at the National Gallery in Washington will have one more Gauguin. The gallery on Friday unveiled "Bonjour M. Gauguin," a painting owned by Armand Hammer, the chairman of Occidental Petroleum Co. The work, which portrays a somber Gauguin in a greatcoat and beret greeting a peasant woman at her cottage, will hang next to a similar painting of the same title and subject on loan from the national museum in Prague. Hammer reportedly noticed the similarity while viewing the Gauguin exhibition, offered to lend his painting — an offer gallery director J. Carter Brown readily accepted. There is some dispute as to which painting was done first; the Prague canvas is dated 1889, while the Hammer canvas is undated.

Composer and conductor Leonard Bernstein turns 70 on Aug. 25, and the occasion will be celebrated with a musical salute by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Boston Pops and the Tanglewood Festival Chorus. The concert, at the Taogewood Music Center in Lenox, Massachusetts, will benefit Tanglewood. Bernstein's accomplishments will be remembered with excerpts from his "West Side Story" and "On the Town." Bernstein will host the evening, which will include performers Lauren Bacall, Betty Comden and Phyllis Newman.

Erel Knievel, the daredevil motorcycle rider, says his son Robbie will try next month to break his father's record and jump 22 cars, riding his motorcycle without using his hands. "Nobody in the world can perform like this kid," said Knievel, whose record is 21 cars. Accidents have cost the 49-year-old Knievel three years in hospitals and forced him to endure 14 operations to repair injuries, which included a total of 35 broken bones. His 35-year-old son, by contrast, has broken only his knee. "He's a lot better than I ever was," Knievel said. The jump is scheduled in Portland, Oregon, July 31.

A mistrial has been declared in a civil suit against actor Paul Newman and his food company, which donates its profits to charity. A judge made the ruling after it was learned that the four-woman, 11-man jury was given unauthorized court documents to read during their deliberations. Newman is sued by debutante owner Ted Gold, who claimed he helped Newman create and market a popular oil-and-vinegar salad dressing. Newman was promised 8 percent in the party — stock he never received. The papers the jury saw were donations taken before the trial by Newman's co-defendants, his lawyer and Gold.

Pop singer George Michael is undergoing surgery to remove a benign cyst from his vocal cords, forcing him to cancel several July concerts on his current world tour. Singer, whose hits include "Less Than Zero" and "I Know Where I'm Going To," will have the operation some time next week and convalesce for one month. Doogie has told the singer his problem is not serious and that he can expect a complete recovery.

Rock musician Sting will perform with 200 British school children next month at the Kennedy Center premiere of "Youness," a musical commissioned by World Wildlife Fund and lighting the Amazon rain forest. Sting, who will serve as emcee and host, wrote two songs for the project. The July 12 performance by the children of St. Anne's School in Lancashire, England, benefits the World Wildlife Fund, which is supporting conservation projects in Latin America, Asia and Madagascar.

Senator John S. McCain's former prisoner of war in Vietnam has called on actress Jane Fonda to go beyond her recent apology to Vietnam veterans. The Arizona politician, a U.S. Navy pilot, spent five years as a prisoner, said Fonda should appear to solve the missing-in-action problem. An estimated 2,400 Americans from the Vietnam War years still missing. A spokesman for Fonda said the actress "appreciates the positive tone of the statement" and would respond later. In a television interview last week Fonda said, "I feel I owe them an apology," referring to years of the war.

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PERSONAL MESSAGES

MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS be glorified, loved and preserved through the world now and forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus pray for us. Say this prayer every day, by the month, day, year, prayer will be answered. It has never been known to fail. Help those who are afflicted. A. Martinez-Flores.

MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS be adored, glorified, loved and preserved, throughout the world now and forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus, King of Kings, King of the world, help of the hopeless, pray for us. As promised.

SACRED HEART OF JESUS, St. Jude, worker of miracles, pray for us. St. Jude, helper of the hopeless, pray for us. As promised.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

UP TO 52 FREE ISSUES

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MILLIONS OF CHRISTIANS throughout the world celebrate today the 19th anniversary of the blessed Virgin Mary, queen of grace and Mediator of Jesus. She is calling everyone to live the gospel of her Son Jesus Christ by repentance, reconciliation, commitment to God, prayer and fasting.

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**THE CHAMPS ELYSEES**

**Page 4 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS**

**INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS**

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AEROSPACE SURVEY AND EARTH SCIENCES**

The Institute is concerned with education, research and consulting in surveying, mapping and geo-information management for the exploitation and conservation of natural resources and human settlement development, particularly in developing countries. Extensive use is made of aerial photography, satellite imagery and digital techniques.

ITC wants to develop a specialist area in computer science in addition to the central computer department which operates as a service unit to the institute. In the new area emphasis will be on data base, computer graphics and communication technology for the purpose of integrated map and geo-information production.

The professor is to be nominated well closely co-operate with his colleagues in aerospace data acquisition and photogrammetry, digital image processing and cartography. The institute is in the process of grouping these specialisations into one new department of Geo-informatics.

**Full-Professor IN COMPUTER SCIENCE m/f**

He/she will be required to: provide inspired leadership and scientific direction to the fields of database, computer graphics and communication technology in the context of Geo-informatics; contribute to the development and extension of postgraduate teaching programmes and act as supervisor for Ph.D. and M.Sc. research programmes; direct and undertake research in integrated map and geo-information production with emphasis on data base, computer graphics and communication technology; give application support to all other fields of the Institute; contribute to the general management of the Department; contribute as a consultant in ITC consulting and research projects, particularly in developing countries.

The successful candidate should: have appropriate qualifications in database, computer graphics and communication technology, and preferably hold a Ph.D. in any related field; have demonstrated innovative leadership in the field of computer science; have international experience, preferably including developing countries; have proficiency in the English language; knowledge of other international languages is desirable and foreign applicants should be willing to learn the Dutch language; have knowledge of and experience in modern management methods and be prepared to periodically serve as Chairman of the Department for terms of at least two years.

Detailed information about this position and its requirements as well as the strategic plan of the Institute will be according to the Netherlands Governmental regulations. The gross salary depends on experience and qualifications and ranges from Dfl. 6,000,- to Dfl. 9,621,- per month (Professor A), excluding allowances.

In view of the ratio between men and women on the staff at ITC, in case of equal qualifications and abilities, preference will be given to a female candidate.

Written applications and a detailed curriculum vitae should be sent before 31 July 1988 to Mr. K.R. Visscher, head of the Personnel and Organization Department of ITC, P.O. Box 6, 7500 AA Enschede, The Netherlands. Information of the position may be obtained from Ir. R. Grool, telephone (053-32)3301 ext. 333.

Information regarding suitable candidates will also be welcomed from third parties.

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